Bombay Gazette.

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GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

PEARL FISHERY.

1. NOTICE is hereby given, that a considerable PEARL FISHERY will take place at *Arippo*, in the Island of Ceylon on or about the 25th of February 1829, and that the Bank to be fished is the Chivilpaar East and South.

2. It is therefore recommended to all such Boat Owners and Divers, as may wish to be employed at the said Fishery that they should be at Condatchy on or before the 10th February next.

3. The number of Boats to be employed will probably be two hundred for fifteen days, and will be put up to Auction in convenient lots at Condatchy for the whole time allowed for fishing the Bank, if not previously sold in manner hereinafter to be stated.

4. The arrangements of this Fishery will be the same as have been usual on similar occasions.

5. The Bidding to be in Madras Rupees, but payments may be made in Ceylon Currency and other Coins at the following rates.

Weight Dwt.	Grs.		
52	56	Star Pagoda (old)	3½ Madras Rupees each.
45	82	do. do. (new)	3½ do. do.
52	14	Pon Novo Pagoda	2 13/16 do. do.
2204	71	Sicca Gold Mohur	16 7/16 do. do.
180	,,	Madras Gold Mohur	15 do. do.
180	,,	Bombay Gold Mohur (new)	15 do. do.
178	,,	do. do. (old)	14½ do. do.
178	,,	Surat Gold Mohur	14 Mad. Rups. 7 Annas and 11 Pice.
181	91	Sicca Rupee (new)	1 Mad Rupee and 6 Pice each.
179	66	do. do. (old)	15 Annas and 4 Pice each.
180	,,	Bombay Rupee (new)	15 do. and 6 do.
178	"	Surat Rupee	15 do. and 3 do.

Ceylon Currency at the rate of 16 fanams per Madras Rupee.

6. Bills on the Agents of this Government in Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, will in like manner be taken on Letters of Credit being produced to warrant the drawing of Bills on the said Agents.

7. Bills on England will also be taken on the Agent of this Island and the Honorable the Court of Directors, calculating the Pounds Sterling, into Madras Rupees, at the rate last reported by the Agents at Madras of the Exchange there.

8. The Terms of sale, ready money.

9. The Fishery will be superintended by the Commissioner of Revenue, assisted by the Supervisor and Inspector of the Pearl Banks.

10. And Notice is further given, that the Commissioner of Revenue will receive sealed Tenders, from such persons as may be desirous of becoming Purchasers of the whole of the Boats, and the highest offer, if approved of by Government, will be accepted.

11. A Deposit of 20 per Cent., to be paid upon the signing of any Contract entered into, and the Remainder by Instalments as has been usual.

12. No Tender will be attended to which does not express in words the exact sum offered in Madras Rupees for each Boat, or received after one o'clock on Saturday the 30th day of January next, nor any noticed, unless the party, or an Agent for him, attends.

The following Statement of the produce of 3,156 Oysters taken from the bank at the recent Inspection is published for the information of such persons as may be desirous of becoming purchasers of the Fishery, and to enable the Public to form Judgment as to the correctness of the value put upon the specimens of the Pearls.

Chief Secretary's Office,

Colombo, 25th November, 1828.

By Order of His Excellency the Governor,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Statement.

No. of Oysters taken in each Bank.	Description of the Bank.	Size.	Quality and Quantity of the Pearls extracted. Chow.	Kallingee	Manjady	Value of Pearls. Madras Rupees.	Fanams of Ceylon at 16 per Rupee.	Pice.	Rate of Valuation.
2,145	Chivilpaar East.	80th Basket	Annie 2 Pearls 12/320	0	100/320	1	3	0	At 11 P, N, P, per Chow,
		80th do.	Kayerrel 3 do 7/320	0	90/320	0	8	0	At 8 do, per do,
			Kalippo	0	180/320	2	11	0	At 12 do, per Kallinges,
		100th do.	Vadivoe	0	210/320				
		200th do.	ditto 64/320	0	320/320	9	8	0	At 7 do, per Cho..,
		400th do.	ditto 30/320	0	3				
		600th do.	Pearls	0	0	160/320			
		800 h do.	ditto	0	0	3			
		1000th do.	ditto	0	0	2	7	10	0	At 2½ do, per Kallingee.
			Tool	0	0	8			
			Peesel	0	0	240/320			
			Shell Pearls	0	0	0	1	2	0	
			Total	0	1	12 30/320	22	10	0	
			Average produce of 1,000 Oysters				10	8	3	
2,011	Chivilpaar South.	50th Basket	Annie 1 Pearl 4/320	0	0	400/320	0	7	1	At 11 P. N, per Chow.
		80 h	Kalippo	0	0	1 260/320	3	2	0	At 12 do, per Kallingee,
		100th do.	Vadivoe	0	0	1 100/320				
		200th do.	ditto 20/320	0	0	2 180/320	5	9	2	At 7 do, per Chow.
		400th do.	ditto 12/320	0	0	1 80/320				
			Peesel Kuroal	0	0	1/2	6	12	0	At 5 do, per Kallingee.
		600th do.	Pearls	0	0	2				
		800th do.	ditto	0	0	1 280/320				
		1000th do.	ditto	0	0	1 160/320	4	6	0	At 2½ do, per Kallinnee.
			Tool	0	0	2 260/320				
			Peesel	0	0	4				
			Shell Pearls	0	0	0	1	0	0	
			Total	0	1	0	15	4	3	
			Average produce of 1,000 Oysters				15	2	0	

Masters of the Pearls may be seen at the Revenue Office.

COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE'S OFFICE,
COLOMBO, 19th *November* 1828.
(Signed) ROBERT BOYD,
Commissioner of Revenue.

શ ર ઝા રી · ન હે ર · ખ બ ર *

મોતીનો·શોઝાર·ફિટલેજે·દરીઆ·મોથી·મોતીનાં·ઝાલુ·ઝાશડવાને*

૧ લુ· ખરર·ફ્રીઆંથી·આપીકિચજે· ઘણાંકિ·મોતીનો·શિકાર·શ્રી·શિલાંજની·ટાપુનાં· ઝરીપીઝમ્રે· નારીખ· ૨૫ મી· ફેબ્રુઆરી· ૧૮૨૯ મી· અથવા·તેરની· આગાઝય· ચીબલપારની· ઉગમણા· પરાંત·તથા· દખણ·પરાંતને· દરીઆકીનારે· મોતીનો·શિકાર·પકડશે*

૨ જુ· તે·વાસતે·શરવે· ખોટીનાં·મુણીઓને· તથા·મોતીની·શીપ·ઝાલ્યડનારા· તારાવીને·માલુમ·કરેચજે· ન્યુકીઇની·ખુશી· તે·શિ[illegible]ઝાગ્રાં· ઝશચુલ·થવાની·કીઈ·ને·મુણી· મોકિ· કંડાટચી· નાંત્રની·જગીછે· તાંરાં·તારીખ· ૧૦ મી· આવતા· ફેબ્રુઆરીને·દીને· અથવા·તેરની· [illegible]· ફ્રાજર·રે[illegible]*

૩ જુ· તે·જગી·ઉપર·આશરે· ૨૦૦ ઝછવાગ્રી· પંનહર· દાલ્ડા·શ્રુમ્રી·જોઈશે· અને·જે·કદાપી· ફેઠલ·કરે[illegible]·પરમાણે· ઉધડ·[illegible]·નથી·વેચાશે·કિ·શિકારનુ·કામકરે· લા·દાલ્ડા·ચાલે·તેટલા· દાલ્ડાશ્રુમ્રી· શ્રી·ફ્રીનટાટચીઝમ્રે·પશંન·પડતા·લાટી· ખાંધીને·વિચશે*

૪ શુ· કિ·શીપનાં·શિકારની·પંદોબશત· જરીતે· કરિશાં· ફેવા·કારણે· ઉપર·ચાલતી·આવેગ્રીછે·તેજ·રીતનીછિ*

૫ મુ· ગ્રાંગાણી·કરનારાકિ·શ્રી· મદરાશી· ચલણનાં·રૂપીઆની· ગ્રાંગાણી· કરવી· મુગ·તેનાંગાં·પગાર·કરવોશારૂ· શ્રી·શિલાંન· [illegible]નાં· તથા·બીજ·શીકાનાં·ભાવ· ફેર લ·કરેઆ· પરમાણે·લેવાગ્રાં·ગ્રાલશે*

વજંત*

પેનીવેટ· ઘારેન*

૫૨	૯૧	ઇસટાર·ગ્રોદા· (જુનાં·)	૩૧૧ ૬૨·ફ્રિનાં·ગ્રમ્રરાજી· રૂપીઆ
૪૫	૮૨	ઇસટાર·ગ્રોદા· (નવા·)	૩૧૧ ૬૨·ફ્રિનાં·ગ્રમ્રરાજી· રૂ૦
૫૨	[illegible]	[illegible]નોનેતી· ગ્રોદા·	૨ ૧૩/૧૬ ૬૨·ફ્રિનાં·ગ્રમ્રરાજી· રૂ૦
૨૦૪	૭૧	શીકા·ગુલઝોર	૧૬ ૭/૧૬ ૬૨·ફ્રિનાં·ગ્રમ્રરાજી· રૂ૦
૧૮૦	,,	મદરાશી·ગુલઝોર	૧૫ ૬૨·ફ્રિનાં·ગ્રમ્રરાજી· રૂ૦
૧૭૮	,,	મુગ્રખ્બઈની·ગુલઝોર· (નવી·)	૧૫ ૬૨·ફ્રિનાં·ગ્રમ્રરાજી· રૂ૦
૧૭૮	,,	મુગ્રખ્બઈની·ગુલઝોર (જુની)	૧૪૫ ૬૨·ફ્રિનાં·ગ્રમ્રરાજી· રૂ૦
૧૭૮	,,	શ્રુરતી·ગુલઝોર	૧૪ ગ્રમ્રરાજી·રૂ૦ તથા ૭ ગ્રાંનાં·તથા ૧૧ પઇશા
૧૯૧	૯૧	શીકા· રુપીગ્રા· (નવા·)	૧ ૬૨ફ્રિનાં·ગ્રમ્રરાજી· રૂ૦ તથા· ૬ પઇશા
૧૭૯	૬૬	શીકા· રુપીગ્રા· (જુનાં·)	૬૨·ફ્રિનાં· ૧૫ ગ્રાંનાંને· ૪૫ પઇશા
૧૮૦	,,	મુગ્રખ્બઈનાં· રૂપીગ્રા· (નવા·)	૬૨·ફ્રિનાં· ૧૫ ગ્રાંનાંને· ૬ પઇશા
૧૭૮	,,	શ્રુરતી· રૂપીગ્રા·	૬૨·ફ્રિનાં· ૧૫ ગ્રાંનાંને· ૩ પઇશા

૬૨·ફ્રિ·ગ્રમ્રરાજી·રુપીગ્રાનાં· ૧૬ ૪નાંગ્રને·ભાવે·શ્રી· શિલાંનનુ·ચલણછે*

૬ ફુ· શ્રી·શિલાંનનાં· શરકારનાં· ગ્રાડતીગ્રાવી·શ્રી·કલકતા· તથા·મદરાશ·તથા·મુગ્રખ્બઈગ્રાંછે· તેલીકો·ઉપર·શ્રી·શિલાંનની·શરકાર· કુનડીઓ·લેવે· પણ·તે·કુનડી· લખના રાકિ· તે·ગ્રાડતીગ્રાઓની·નરાંગ્રણ· ગગર·ગખતીગ્રાર· નાંયુ·લઇજવુ· તે·તાંરાં·લઇજશેતો· કુનડી·ગ્રલશે*

૭ મુ· વેલાકિતની·કુનડીગ્રો· શ્રી·વેલાકિતમાં· શિલાંનનાં·ગ્રાડતીગ્રા· ઉપરની·લેશે· તેની·નાંમદાર·કોરટ· ડરેક્ટર·વાલાઓકિ· ચેલી·ભાવ·દર·પાંકડ· ઇસટરલીગનો· મદરા શી·રુપીગ્રાનો· ઠરાવેગ્રીછે તે·ભાવ·શ્રી·શિલાંનની·ગ્રાડતીઓ· મદરાશગ્રાંછે· તેની·ઠરાવેગ્રીછે·તે·ભાવે·કુનડી·લેશે*

૮ મુ· વેગાણની·ખોલી·રીકડાં·નાંણાં· ગ્રાપવાં*

૯ મુ· કિ·મોતીનોશેકાર·કિ·મોતીનાં·શ્રીનારાણ·ઇનકમટેકટરનો·મદ્દથી·શ્રી·શિલાંનની·કમીશનર·ભાવ·રોવીનીઝ·વાલાનાં· કુબચંદી·મોતીનો·શિકાર·કાડવાનુ· થ્રુકુ·કરશે

૧૦ મુ* બીજી·ખબર·ગ્રાપવાને·જોગાંવી·ગ્રાપા· ગ્રછવાનાં·ખરીદારગ્રાવાની·ઇચ્છા·રાખશે· ગ્રજે·વધારે·શ્રીમત·ગ્રાપવાની·તેણ્રાતૈયાર·થાતાંની·કમીશનર· મોફીરબંદ· કામેલાં·પ રપીજલી·લેશે·અને·તે·પરપીજલી·શરકાર· નરપુન·વાંધોનો· ફળુલ·કરશે*

૧૧ મુ* ફ્રિંગટરાફટ·ઉપર·શફી·થાતાંત્રોજ·ખરીદદારોકિ·થોકડે· ૨૦ ટકા·ભાવનાંગ્રત·મુકવા * અને·બાકીનાં·નાંણાં·સરિસતા·પરગ્રાંહીનાં·પાધ્યાં·બાંધીને·ગ્રાપવાં*

૧૨ મુ* જે·પરપીજલગ્રો·દરકિ·ગ્રછવાનાં·ગ્રમ્રરાજી·રૂપીગ્રા· ગ્રોછા·વધેલા· કશે·ગ્રથવા·જે·પરપીજલ·નારીખ· ૩૦ મી·ગ્રાવતા·જંનેવારીની·શનવારને·દીને·કિ·કલાકે· પછે· ગ્રાવશે·ગ્રથવા·જે·પરપીજલ·ગ્રાપનારને·વતી·તેનો·કિ·ગ્રાડતીગ્રો·ફાનેર·કશે·નહીતો·તે·પરપીજલ·કબુલ·કરશે·નહી *

મોડાંદાલ્ડા·ઉપર· ૩૧૫૬ તરાણ·ફ્રાજર·કિશીને·છપન·ફાલુ·કાંઠેથી·કાલ્ડી·તેની·વીગત·જોગાંવી·કિ·શેકારનાં·ખરીદદારો·થાવાની·ઇચ્છા·રાખતા·કશે·તેગ્રાંવીને·જંણા વ્યા·શારૂ·તથા·શધલાગ્રોને·કિ·મોતીનાં·નમુનાં·ઉપરની·શ્રીમત·કરવાને·શ્રુતર·પડવા·શારૂ·ફેઇલ·છાપી·પરગટ·કરીછે*

ચીફ·શકરેટારીની·ગ્રાણ્રીશ*

વી ૭ ા ન *

નાંમદાર·ગવરનાં·ફોર્જથી*

શ્રી·ફોલંબ્બોની·તારીખ ૨૫ મી· નવેમ્બર· ૧૮૨૮

જંન·રાડની· શરકારી·વડા·મેફ્રાની·શફી*

·કિ· શ્રીનારેનાં· ફેર ·કાલ્ડેલાં· ાલુનાં · નંગ ·	શ્રીલા · શ્રીજારા· ઉપરનાંછે· તે· ગ્રાંમનાં· નાંમ·	અટકલ *	ફેઇ· જાતનાં·તથા·ફટલાં·મોતીછે·	ચવ·	ફલેગી	મંનજાદી	મોતીની·કીમત · ગ્રમ્રરાજી· રૂપીગ્રા ·	શ્રી·શિલાંનનાં · ૧૬ ૪નાંમનાં · ૬૨· ફ્રિ· રૂપીગ્રા· લેખે ·	પઇશા·	કીમત ·
		૮૦ શ્રી·ટીપલી	૨ આની·મોતીગ્રો	૧૨/૩૨૦	૦	૧૦૦/૩૨૦	૧	૩	૦	૬૨·ચવનાં·કુંન· ૧૧
		૮૦ શ્રી·ટીપલી	૩ ફેઇરલગ્રોતીગ્રો	૭/૩૨૦	૦	૯૩/૩૨૦	૦	૮	૦	૬૨·ચવનાં·કુંન· ૮
			કાલીપુ·	૦	૦	૧૮૦/૩૨૦	૨	૧૧	૦	૬૨·કલંજળીનાં·કુંન· ૧૨
		૧૦૦ શ્રી·ટીપલી	વડીલુ	૬૪/૩૨૦	૦	૧૦૦/૩૨૦				
		૨૦૦ શ્રી·ટીપલી	વડીલુ	૧૮૦/૩૨૦	૦	૧૮૦/૩૨૦	૬	૮	૦	૬૨·ચવનાં·કુંન· ૭ લેખે·
૨૧૪૫	ચવલપારની·ઉગમણુ·પરાંત*	૪૦૦ શ્રી·ટીપલી	વડીલુ	૩૭/૩૨૦	૦	૧૯૦/૩૨૦				
		૬૦૦ શ્રી·ટીપલી	મોતી	૦	૦	૩				
		૮૦૦ શ્રી·ટીપલી	મોતી	૦	૦	૩	૭	૧૦	૦	[illegible]નાં·કુંન· ૨૧૧
		૧૦૦૦ શ્રી·ટીપલી	મોતી	૦	૦	૨				
			ટુલ	૦	૦	૮				
			પીન્જેલ	૦	૦	૪૨૪૦/૩૨૦				
			શીપ·શાથેનુ·મોતી	૦	૦	૦	૧	૨	૦	
			જુમલે·	૦	૧	૧૨ ૯૦/૩૨૦	૨૨	૧૦	૦	
			ફ્રાજર·ફાલુનો·પ્યાલો				૧૦			
		૫૦ શ્રી·ટીપલી	૧ આની·મોતી	૪/૩૨૦	૦	૪૦/૩૨૦	૦		૧	૬૨·ચવનાં·કુંન· ૧૧
		૮૦ શ્રી·ટીપલી	કાલીપી·	૦	૦	૧૨૬૦/૩૨૦	૩		૦	૬૨·કલંજળીનાં·કુંન· ૧૨
		૧૦૦ શ્રી·ટીપલી	વડીલુ	૩૬/૩૨૦	૦	૧૦૦/૩૨૦				
		૨૦૦ શ્રી·ટીપલી	વડીલુ	૨૦/૩૨૦	૦	૧૮૦/૩૨૦	૫	૬	૦	ચવનાં·કુંન· ૭
	ચવલ·પારની·દખણી·પરાંત·	૪૦૦ શ્રી·ટીપલી	વડીલુ	૭૨/૩૨૦	૦	૮૦/૩૨૦				
૧૦૧૧			નીન્જેલ·ફ્રુરીલ·	૦	૦	૧૩૨૦				૬૨·કલંજળીનાં·કુંન· ૫
		૬૦૦ શ્રી·ટીપલી	મોતીગ્રો	૦	૦	૧				
		૮૦૦ શ્રી·ટીપલી	મોતીગ્રો	૦	૦	૨				
		૧૦૦૦ શ્રી·ટીપલી	મોતીગ્રો	૦	૦	૧૨૮૦/૩૨૦				
			ટુલ	૦	૦	૮૦				
			પીન્જેલ	૦	૦	૨				
			શીપ·શાથેનુ·મોતી	૦	૦	૪				
			જુમલે·	૦	૧	૦	૧૧		૩	૬૨·કલંજળીનાં·કુંન· ૨૧૧
			ફ્રાજર·ફાલુનો·પ્યાલો				૧૧		૦	

[illegible]તીગ્રોનો·નમુનો·મેફ્રશ્રલ·ખાનાંની·ગ્રાપ્રીશગ્રો·જોગ્રીગ્રે·ગ્રાવશે·

મેફ્રશ્રલ·ખાનાંનાં· કમીશનરની·ગ્રાપ્રીશ

તારીખ·તારીખ· ૧૯ મી·નવેમ્બર· ૧૮૨૮

રાખરટરાઇ·મેફ્રશ્રલ·ખાનાંના·કમીશનરનો· શફી·

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

Advertisement.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Execution issued from the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay bearing date the 3rd Instant, in the case of FRAMJEE COWASJEE and FURDUNJEE FRAMJEE, Plaintiffs, against HORMASJEE BHICAJEE MERJEE. COWASJEE MERJEE, and NUSSERWANJEE MERJEE, trading under the name and firm of BHICAJEE MERJEE and Company, defendants. I hereby require all persons indebted to the said BHICAJEE MERJEE and Co. forthwith to pay the amount of their debts to me, or I shall give instructions to my Solicitor to proceed against them in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

F. LEGGET,
Deputy Sheriff.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
23*d December* 1828.

A CARD.

MR. THOMAS M'CARTHY, (late Commander of the *Carron*) begs to inform his Friends and the public that he purposes opening an Academy on the 1st January next, for the instruction of Boys in the English language, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping and Geography with the use of the Globes.

Mr. M'Carthy will also teach, on extra terms, the French Language, Rudiments of Latin, Geometry, practical and theoretical, Trigonometry, plane and spherical, Conic Sections, Mensuration, Algebra, Navigation, Elements of Astronomy, General principles of Surveying and laying down Maps and Plans.

TERMS AS FOLLOWS.

Boarders, for the first mentioned course of instruction up to 13 years of age, per month exclusive of stationary.....B. Rs. 38
Do....Do....Do...upwards.
of 13 exclusive of stationary
Do.....Do.....42

The utmost attention will be paid to the cleanliness, Morals, and Improvement of the pupils.

Applications addressed to Capt. THOMAS M'CARTHY, Crow's Nest, Breach Candy, will be duly attended to.

Bombay, 24th December, 1828.

BOMBAY
LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS.

THE Public are respectfully informed that a LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT, has been formed, and will Commence working on the 1st January 1829—All orders will be thankfully received, and the greatest attention paid to the execution of them Communications may be addressed either to the Editor of the Bombay Gazette, or to the Editor of the Bombay Price Current, at the Gazette Office, No. 10 Military Square.

Bombay, 24th December, 1828.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY the 29th Instant.
AND FOLLOWING DAYS AT 3 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON
By order of the Administrator,

THE landed property, Consisting of the Several Oarts, and Salt Batty Grounds, Situated at Mahim Woods, belonging to the Estate of the late Mrs. Luiza Serrad, Widow of the late Mr. Joseph de Souza.

The Conditions and further particulars will be made know at the time of Sale.

Bombay, 24th December, 1828.

TO BE SOLD

A EUROPE BUGGY, nearly new, with HORSE AND HARNESS for Rs. 1,100, the property of a Gentleman who has left the Presidency:—Apply to LIMJEE BHICAJEE.

Bombay, 24th December, 1823.

MR. J. H. WOOLER.

HAVING handed over to Mr. F. LUGRIN a Partner in the Firm of WOOLER AND CO the Books of that Firm, begs leave to request that all Payments, for the time being, be made to MR. F. LUGRIN only.

Bombay 24th December, 1828.

SAINT THOMAS'S CHURCH.

TOMORROW the 25th being CHRISTMAS DAY, there will be DIVINE SERVICE at Eleven O'clock in the Forenoon and a collection will be made as usual after the Sermon for the benefit, of European and other poor.

HENRY DAVIES,
Senior Chaplain.

BOMBAY
December 24th 1828.

Higgs & Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On MONDAY the 29th Instant.
THE PROPERTY
OF THE LATE
CAPT. WALKER II. C. M. DECEASED
AT HIS LATE RESIDENCE
MAZAGON.

CONSISTING of Modern Household Furniture, Plate, Plated Ware, Glass and Earthenware, Cooking Utensils, &c.

AT ONE O'CLOCK.

A neat Dennet with Capital Buggy Horse and Harness, a light Shigrampoe and a Pony.

ALSO.

A PLEASURE BOAT.

Well found in Stores, lately new Coppered and in excellent Condition.

Catalogues will be published and the Property will be on view three days Prior to the sale.

Meadows Street, 24th December, 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.
ONE OF BROADWOOD'S
SUPERIOR
SQUARE
PIANOFORTE
BELONGING TO A LADY WHO HAS LEFT INDIA,
PRICE Rs. 450,

Meadows Street, 24th December, 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

A PAIR of Elegant gold Bangles Rs. 300
A new Somerset Saddle made to order ..... " 100

Meadows Street, 24th December, 1828.

BOMBAY
REGISTER & DIRECTORY
FOR
1829.

PRICE RUPEES FIVE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that on the 1st of January 1829 and on each succeeding year, will be issued from the GAZETTE PRESS, a work under the above denomination, and to which their attention is solicited. The Gentlemen who are compiling his work, *have been fortunate enough to obtain the permission of Government to be furnished with such Information from its Records, as may be necessary to insure the accuracy of the work* and from other sources, hints for its improvement, which will be most faithfully attended to, and for which they feel extremely grateful.

The work will contain an accurate CALENDAR and ALMANAC, and complete Lists of all the Departments under this Presidency, with their disposition.

Bombay, 24th December, 1828.

FORSALE
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

A Few Copies of the Proceedings in the Supreme Court, in the case of BAPPOO GUNNESS, at Tannah; as published in the Gazette of the 8th Inst. corrected and revised in the form of a neat Pamphlet at 1 RUPEE PER COPY.

Gazette Office, 24th December, 1828.

THIS DAY
WEDNESDAY
the 24th Instant,
FRITH
Bomanjee & Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THEIR ROOMS.

AN Invoice of Hardware comprising Tea Kettles, Fish Kettles, Saucepans, Stew pans &c. &c. an Assortment of Piece Goods, consisting of Jean, Check'd Dorias, Mull and Jacconet Muslins, spotted Cambrics, Cotton Shawls, Chintzes, whole Stockings, Green, Red and Yellow Morocco Skins, Wines.

AND SEVERAL ARTICLES OF

Plated ware, as a Tea Urn; pair of Ice Pails; Curry Dishes with warmers, a Hot Water Dish &c. &c. &c.

AND AT NOON

A GREEN CHARIOT
WITH PAIR OF
HORSES & HARNESS.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

THE following PIANOFORTES just imported and an Elegant COTTAGE PIANO by Butcher. . . . Rs. 750
Superior full toned Square PIANO with circular Ends by Ditto.....650

ALSO

A full toned Grand PIANOFORTE secured for the Climate by Broadwood.....Rs. 1500

AND

A variety of second hand Instruments.

FOR SALE

A VALUABLE large Bay Arab Saddle Horse .....Rs. 750
A Black Galloway 450
A Bay Ladie's Horse 600

For particulars apply to FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

A CARD.

IN addition to the variety of CARRIAGES, PHAETONS BUGGIES &c. now on Sale at FRITH BOMANJEE and Co's. Rooms; they have just Received an Elegant Light Madras built CHARIOT nearly new, in good order Price Rs. 1500.

ALSO.

A Very Handsome Bengal built PALANQUIN CARRIAGE by Dykes and Co's of Calcutta, quite new Rs. 1500.

WANTED.

AN EUROPEAN Female attendant to take charge of a Child to England for particulars, apply to FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.

LOST

THIS day after two o'Clock a Gold double bottom Engine Turn'd HUNTER by McCABE No. 11,655 having a GOLD SEAL in form a dog Sitting, engraved with a Compass and the Motto "Ever Constant" and a plain, GOLD KEY, the watch has a Falcon and the initials T. K. engraved on the back. Whoever will bring the same to Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE and CO. shall be handsomly rewarded.

Bombay, 23rd December 1828,

Wines for Sale
AT THE GODOWNS OF
MESSRS. P. STEWART AND CO.

A FEW 6 Dozen Cases of Selbys very Superior old PORT imported per *Triumph* at.....Rs 20
Pale Sherry in Bottle, very old at 22
Ditto in Butts..... 700
Ede's first Growth Claret Vintage 1822 in 6 Dozen Cases at..... 35
Ditto Sparkling Burgundy in 3 Ditto Cases, ... 35

Bombay, 24th December, 1828.

FOR SALE
AT THE
GODOWNS.
OF
MESSRS. REMINGTON CRAWFORD & CO.
DIRECT FROM MESSRS. TODD AND BOSANQUET.

SUPERIOR old PALE SHERRY
for.....Rs. 900 per Butt'
Ditto Ditto in 6 and 3 dozen cases .....Rs. 26 per Doz
First growth CLARET,
in six dozen cases, ...Rs. 35 per Do.

Bombay, 24th December, 1828.

SNEYD'S CLARET.

MESSRS REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO., have lately received a small quantity of the above high flavoured Wine in Cases of Six Dozen each, which may be had on application at their Godowns, at Rs. 35 per Dozen.

Bombay, 24th December, 828.

FORSALE
AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE.
THE UNDERMENTIONED PRINTED BLANK FORMS.

BILLS of Exchange, per sett		Rs.	" 2 "
Powers of Attorney, each		"	" 2 "
Interest Bonds,	do.	"	" 2 "
Respondeutia Bonds	do.	"	1 " "
Policies of Insurance	do.	"	1 " "
Bills of Lading	per set	"	" 2 "

NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE LAUDABLE SOCIETIES, having deemed it expedient to discontinue taking Madras and Bombay risks in future, the Public are therefore hereby informed that no further Insurance will be granted by those Societies, on the lives of Persons residing at those Presidencies and their dependencies, from and after the 1st January 1829.

(Sd.) ALEXANDER AND CO.
Secretaries Laudable Societies.

CALCUTTA,
1st October, 1828.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET.

THE Elegant and modern MANSION on Colabah, commonly called COWPER'S COTTAGE, and lately occupied by DAVID SETON Esq.—It is well worthy the consideration of any family who is desirous of obtaining a commodious and airy habitation.

For particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. LECKIE AND CO.

(c) *Bombay, 24th December*, 1828.

TICKETS in the FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1829, are for Sale at the Office of Messrs. SHOTTON & CO. Price Rupees 120 (CASH.)

Bombay, 24th December, 1828.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of NATHANIEL CHARLES MAW, deceased, late a Lieutenant Colonel in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire Registrar of the said Court. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated, this 15th day of December 1828.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of FREDERICK DANGERFIELD, deceased late a Captain in the Military Service of the united Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST, Esq. Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 22d day of December 1828.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
(2) PROCTOR.

For Passage to London,

THE FINE FAST SAILING SHIP

BOLTON A. I.

BURTHEN PER REGISTER 600 TONS,

John Clarkson,

COMMANDER.

HAS very superior accommodations for Passengers, carries an experienced Surgeon, and will sail from Bombay, positively on the 4th January next, has one Stern Cabin and a few small Cabins below disengaged.

For particulars Apply to Captain CLARKSON at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD AND CO.

Bombay, 24th December, 1828.

For Passage to London

THE

KATHERINE STEWART FORBES,

OF 500 TONS,

CAPTAIN INGRAM CHAPMAN.

HAS excellent accommodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will sail for London on the 1st February.—

Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 24th December, 1828.

For Passage to London,

THE FINE TEAK SHIP

UPTON CASTLE

OF 600 TONS,

CAPTAIN JOHN THACKER,

(OF THE HON BLE CO IPANY'S SERVICE.)

HAS very superior Accomodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will sail positively on the 15th January.—

For particulars, apply to Captain THACKER, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and CO.

Bombay 24th December, 1828.

Freight to Tellichery,

ALLEPPEY, QUILON

AND COLOMBO.

THE BARQUE

CEYLON.

300 TONS BURTHEN.

ENQUIRE of Capt. DAVISON at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 24th December, [illegible]

General Orders.

By the Honble the Governor in Council,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 17th DECEMBER 1828.

No. 362 of 1828.—Lieutenant J. Gordon of the 21st Regiment of Madras Native Infantry is allowed furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 18th December 1828.

No. 363 of 1828.—Lieutenant Colonel R. Smith Commanding at Sattarah is permitted to visit the Presidency on sick certificate.

No. 361 of 1828.—Serjeant Noris is permitted to purge his situation with the Engineers.

By Order of the Honble the Governor in Council
T. G. GARDINER,
Acting Sec. to Gov.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. and Adjt. James Carr, Native Inf.
Lt. and Adjt. J. H. Parkinson, 22d Regt. N. I.
Capt. J. Frankshank, 5th Regt.
Ensign Chs. Rooke, 22d Regt. N. I.
Lt. Col. H. Smith Staff.
Lt. Col. J. Hackett 40th Regt M. N. I.
Cornet H. Cottrell 8th Regt. M. Lt. Cav.
Ensign H. Dunningham 24th Regt. N. I.
Captain Law, Artillery.

DEPARTURES.—Ens. W. R. Annesley 15th Regt. N. I.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 17th.—Ship Lord Castlereagh, A Hogg, Master from China, and Singapore 21st Nov. Passed the Lowjee Family, off Ceylon.

18th ship Lowjee Family, W. Lewis Master, from China 23d Oct. Singapore, Malacca, Penang, and Calicut,—Left His Majesty Ship Java and Success at Penang, and His M. Ship Hind at Singapore.

Passengers per Lord Castlereagh.—John Mackey, late Master in the Country Service.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 22d.—Ship Emma (Free Trader) George North, Master to London.

Passengers by Emma.—W. Gall, Surgeon.

SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH.—Boltonfor London; Upton Castle for London; Recovery for London; Triumph for London; Gypsey for Liverpool; Sir Francis Burton for Liverpool; Discovery for Persian Gulph; Kusrovie for Penang; and Siam; Ceylon for Ceylon,

ARAB.—Asadulbar for Mocha; Futtayrahimany for Kamore.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.— Prince of Orange, Bolton, Upton Castle, Cumbrian, Mountstuart Elphinstone, Triumph, Gipsey, Scotia, Sir Francis Burton, Recovery, Bride, and Dublin.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Carron, Kusrovie, Discovery, Edmonstone, Milford, Sunburry, Ceylon, Sulimany, Golcanda, Helen, Cornwallis, Castlereagh, Lowjee Family, Hashmy,

FRENCH.—La Achille, La Eliza.

ARAB.—Asadulbar, Futtyrahimany.

DUTCH.—Norfolk.

H. C. CRUIZERS.—Coote, Ernaad, Palinurus Nautilus.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

On the 12th Inst. at Girgaum, the Wife of Thomas Crawford Esq. of a daughter.

At Colaba, on 13th Instant, the Lady of Capt. Andrew Fraser, Postmaster at Jaulnah, of a Daughter.

At Poonah on the 15th Instant. Mrs. J. W. Windsor of a son.

MARRIAGES.

None,—

DEATHS.

At Belgaum on Tuesday the 4th Instant of the Small Pox, Mr. Joaquin Joseph Fernandes late of Malwan.

At Indore on the 6th December Capt. Frederick Dangerfield of the Bombay Army.

(From the Canton Register 3d Nov.)

The acts of the petty Mandarins have of late been very vexatious, leading to an interference with the innocent recreation of foreigners; interrupting the general correspondence between Macao and this place, and intercepting letters addressed by the commanders of Ships on their arrival, to their friends in Canton; and this season has commenced with a determined disposition of encroachment over the very few liberties enjoyed by foreign residents in China.

These and other grievances having lately led to a remonstrance from the Committee, and the Viceroy having manifested some demur to its reception in the usual mode through the Hong merchants, it was determined to adopt an expedient long since discontinued by them, of presenting an address at the city gate, which was conveyed thither by some of the Gentlemen of the British Factory, accompanied by a party of Commanders, Officers, and Seamen, from their Ships.

No circumstance can convey a stronger proof of the imposition that is practised by inferior authority over the foreigners, and of the deception of the Hong Merchants, who, if they have a disposition to redress complaints, are restrained by timidity from relating the cause of them—than the reply given to this petition which report informs us, is singularly striking as well in its temperate style, as in the promptitude of its return. It was brought after the delay of only one day, couched in conciliatory terms, and compliance was virtually conceded to all that was required. A verbal assurance was made by Howqua, in consequence of a private interview with the Viceroy, of that Officer's readiness to redress any future grievances, and an explanation offered for the continuance of an annual placard expressed in terms most offensive to the feelings of foreigners, and disgusting and revolting to the sense of every enlightened nation. All breathed peace and good will, and we shall rejoice to see concord and prosperity ensue,

We apprehend the Viceroy has in this instance been addressed in a style of manly independence, a course which alone can gain and maintain any established consequence in this despotic region.

MACAO.—The inhabitants of Macao have lately been thrown into considerable alarm by the appearance of a band of marauders who would seem to have selected the English burying-ground as a place of rendezvous, in which from its retirement, they were not likely to be disturbed. A party of them was surprised there a few evenings since, when they were attacked by a band of negroes headed by the Portugues[illegible], and after a severe struggle a few were taken, and several of their placards discovered, the exact purport of which we have not learnt. Some have hinted to us that they are of a treasonable nature against his Celestial Majesty of China; but we think it more probable that they are a body of low vagabonds from the neighbouring Islands, whose object is merely plunder, and that they had been organizing their forces for an attack, on the occasion when the murderers of the unfortunate Frenchmen may be brought up for punishment, similar to what took place when the slave was executed in 1826, the concourse of people on such occasions favoring their object, by keeping them out of observation.

The Mandarins have warned the Portuguese to be upon their guard against any attack that may be made upon their homes; and they have consequently taken the necessary precautions for their protection, by planting guns in different parts of the town—the populace also providing themselves with every available weapon of defence.

MANILLA.—Our last accounts from Manilla have brought us the melancholy intellingence of the failure of two most respectable Firms, which may we fear greatly involve the commerce of the place in serious inconvenience.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The accounts brought from the Sandwich Islands are very gratifying. Commerce seems to improve, and with it we hope the civilization and comfort of the people will keep pace.

A chief has lately arrived here in the Brig Isote who was one of the attendants of the late King & Queen during their visit to England. He is said to have come to China with the object of establishing a trade between the Sandwich Islands and the Celestial Empire.

The inclimation which has been evinced by the natives of these Isles to visit distant countries speaks highly in favor of their mental capacities, and displays a spirit of research and adventure which in time must exalt them to a Community of considerable interest.

JAVA.—Some advices have lately been received from Batavia, in which every thing relative to trade is represented as being very dull. The crop of Coffee had been much injured by the depredations of the insurgents, in so much that this season's produce is not likely to be more than half of the preceding one and the quality inferior. There is not the least prospect of a termination to their internal warfare.

PORTEN AND FORMOSA.—At the suggestion of local Officers, his Majesty has commanded a new supply of arms for the troops on these stations.

YARKAND.—The walls of this city are to be rebuilt, and the limits of the town extended. Confiscated property of the late rebels is to be appropriated for this purpose.

COREA July 1828.—The King on hearing of the capture of the Mahommedan Rebel *Chang-kihur*, sent an embassy of congratulation to His Imperial Majesty at Peking. The Emperor has taken the compliment very graciously, and in token of his satisfaction has ordered the Corean Envoy and his suite be permitted to dine with the conquering hero Duke Chang-ling at the Imperial banquet bestowed on his arrival at Court.

CANTON MARKET.

COTTON.—Some expectation has been raised of an improvement in the price of Cotton, from the report that our Senior Hong Merchant had expressed a disposition to speculate, and to get the whole of the Cotton into Canton into his possession; but we do not hear that any operation of this nature has been commenced upon, or that prices or demand have in the least advanced.

It appears that the stock now on hand, comprising what is in the possession of the Chinese merchants, and the part now housed and still unsold by the foreign Houses, consists of about 35,000 Bales of Bengal, 15,000 do. Madras, 70,000 do. Bombay.

OPIUM.—with the exception of a few sales of Patna, occasioned by the arrival of two or three boats, requiring about 150 chests, nothing scarcely has been done within the last two weeks. Turkey seems to maintain the price of 750 Dollars but the Indias drug may be said to have been on the decline, and our quotations are merely nominal.

Our monthly returns however, exhibit an activity which we think likely to lead soon to a spirit of speculation amongst the dealers, and with it, to an advance of prices.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Since our last a very unexpected rise has taken place in the articles of Betel-nut and Pepper, owing to the very small supplies brought by the Indiamen, but any considerable importation would have the instant effect of reducing their present value.

The Company's Treasury, which was opened on the 1st ulto. for bills on the Supreme Government, closed on the 25th, after receiving in that short period, reports say, about 20 lacs of Dollars.

From the Bombay Courier.

We had the good fortune a days since of being permitted to look over files of French and Russian papers to the 6th of August, and to glean from them a few interesting particulars concerning the great events which now occupy the attention of all Europe, viz. the state of Portugal,—the affairs of Greece, and the condition of Ireland. We also glanced at the English intelligence contained in those papers, and here submit an abstract of all that occurred to us as most worthy of notice.

Parliament was prorogued by commission on the 28th of July. The chief features of the King's speech were a declaration that the determination of the three Great Powers, to effect the objects of the Greek Treaty of the 6th July, remained unchanged; that the Emperor of Russia had consented to waive the exercise in the Mediterranean sea of any rights appertaining to him in the character of a Belligerent Power, and to recal the separate instructions given to the Commander of his Naval forces, in that sea, directing hostile operations against the Ottoman Porte. On this point of His Majesty's speech it is worth observing either, that Russia is playing the hypocrite with Great Britain, or that ministers advance assertions unsupported by facts, for a few days subsequently to the delivery of this speech, we find a Russian Squadron of 7 sail of the line passing Deal *in their way to the Mediterranean* from the Baltic.

The conclusion of the speech is expressive of high disappointment at, and disapprobation of, the proceedings of the Tyrant D. Miguel; and an intimation that the Courts of Europe acting in concert had withdrawn their representatives from the Court of Portugal.

Ireland was in a state of the greatest agitation towards the latter end of July. The increase of the forces there had furnished the Catholic population with a pretext for taking up arms, and certain tumults having arisen in Fermoy and Ballinamore, it was thought expedient by Lord Anglesey to open a negociation with O'Connell, the result of which will be seen in a subsequent column.

The Catholic Association met on Saturday, August the 9th, under its old form, and the Committee of Finance resolved itself into a Committee of Grievances. O'Connell announced that a Liberal Club had been formed in Sligo and that Mr. Fitzgerald French, a brother of the member for Roscommon, would come forward on the next vacancy.

The impartiality shewn by the Lord Lieutenant throughout the Catholic *agitation* has gained for him a large measure of unpopularity amongst the Orange party.

France is fitting out an expedition for the Morea, which is the subject of much speculation. The evacuation of the Morea by Ibrahim Pacha, spoken of in another part of our paper, as it removes all ground for supposing the expedition to have a hostile object, justifies the suspicion, currently entertained, that France intends to occupy the Morea for its advantages in a commercial and political point of view. This, remarks a London paper, would have been the course of Great Britain, but her debt says "No, thou shalt go no further in this affair."

Yesterday evening we were favored with the following extract of a despatch from Colonel Macdonald, the British Envoy at the Court of Persia.

"On the 21st August a battle was fought between the Russian and Turkish armies near Akiska, the former under the Command of General Count Paskevitch, and the latter of the Sirdar Koosaah Muhommed Pacha, which terminated in the total overthrow of the Turkish army after a feeble resistance, and by the capture of their Camp, baggage, standards and artillery. The City and Castle of Akiska are occupied by the Russians, and they have taken possession of the Town of Byazed, Akelzalah, Akhalzeka, and Patti. The loss sustained by the Russian army in the Battle of Akiska was so severe that Count Paskevitch had retired to Govurlee. The Emperor was at Odessa and the Grand Army before Shumla which, it was expected, would soon fall.

Lord Heytesbury had arrived at the Imperial Head Quarters.—*Dec. 20th.*

☞ *See Supplement.*

BOMBAY.—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, No. 10, MILITARY SQUARE, BY *THOMAS RIGBY.*

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

[SECOND SHEET.] **THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.** [SECOND SHEET.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH DECEMBER 1828.

A CHRISTMAS ODE.

GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO.

I

Celestial choirs, in Heaven who sing,
Whom Heaven's dread Lord inspires,
Strike—joyful strike your sweetest string—
Attune your golden lyres.

II

Hark hark! What blessed sounds now peal along the sky!
'Tis Angels sing a Saviour's birth.!—
Hark!—"Glory be to God on High.—
Peace, Good-will to men, on earth."

III

Be glad each heart,—all flesh dry up your tears
Lift up your heads, ye lowly ones,—be proud.
Lo!—a saving God on earth appears,
Clothed in your mortal clay.—
Shout loud Hosanas!—Louder!—Yet more loud!

R. B.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

Should you deem the following beautiful and at the same time, just tribute to the virtues, publick and private, of the present ruler of the destinies of the East, written on the occasion of his relinquishment of the Government of Madras in 1807, by the Secretary to his Excellency the then Naval Commander in Chief (the present Lord Exmouth) worth publishing, I pray give it a place in your poet's corner.

And oblige Sir, Your very obedient servant

A MADRASEE.

16th December.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE.

LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK,
&c. &c. &c.

—— Finibus Angliæ,
Redeas incolumis precor
- - - - - - - - - -
HOR. CARMEN.

MY LORD,

THO' Power supreme the public voice restrains,
Which fain would speak the loss it now sustains,
While chilling policy forbids to tell,
The pain that lingers on their last farewell,
And checks each fond expression of respect,
Which BENTINCK's worth should save from cold neglect,
Let not the Muse from such restrictions freed,
Of patriot praise withhold her humble meed,
But while around a gloomy silence reigns,
E'er yet departing from Carnatic plains,
Unaw'd by pow'r, let this poor Tribute shew,
The deep regret that bids my numbers flow,
No venal hand usurps the votive Lyre.
No purchased praise, the trembling chords inspire,
No bartet'd obligations prompt my lays,
Save those which mild urbanity conveys,
For tho' my feeble strains the theme confine,
The public voice uncheck'd, would echo mine.—

What though no proud Gazette thy worth proclaim,
No splendid paragraphs adorn thy name,
No crouded meetings vote the civic wreath,
Where long drawn speeches public favours breathe,
No Banquet's honours thy departure crown,
No promis'd [illegible] decrees thee fair renown,
No smooth ad[illegible]s, replete with lavish praise,
The public sentiment of Grief displays,—
Far nobler feelings that reward impart,
Which glows within thy gratulating heart.—
While o'er thy temper'd mind Reflection steals,
An ampler recompense thy bosom feels,
[illegible]oft with conscious pride, serene she views
[illegible]nces departed, which her pow'r renews,
[illegible]veil of past events dispels,
[illegible]nd Administration dwells,
[illegible]nity, and public zeal,
[illegible]e for the common weal,
[illegible] Rule by Piety maintain'd
Where mortal decency and virtue reign'—
E'en now while thousands thy departure hail,
The Native Poor, their Patron's loss bewail,
Who when gaunt Famine, round the fever'd land,
Shook the fierce scourge o'er each devoted band,
With provident supplies, its rage with stood,
And fed th' expiring throng with bounteous food—

Nor less thy gentle Partner's loss shall mourn,
Each tender object of her soft concern,—
To her the helpless Orphan's pray'r shall raise,
A lasting monument of humble praise,
Her bounties rais'd the Widow's drooping head,
Her hand around each gift consoling spread.—
Her bright example, to no rank confin'd,
Imparted strength to ev'ry virtuous mind.—
Her guiding voice each female heart sustain'd,
From her, Religion's cause new aid obtain'd.—

Lady! while yet the deep Massoolah's [illegible]
To bear thee from these burning shores a[illegible]
E'er yet slow launching thro' the foaming [illegible]
Their paddles 'gainst the rolling tide they urge—
Survey the crouded group that lines the shore,
Who their departing Patrons now deplore.—
Their hearts in silent eloquence bespeak,
The grief depicted on each sable cheek,
While gratitude her tears benignant sheds,
Imploring Blessings on your parting heads—
Be this thy glory, this the fond address,
Which with true rapture shall your hearts impress,
And 'midst the tumult of a last adieu,
Discharge the Tribute to your Virtues due.

EDWARD HAWKE LOCKER,
ADMIRALTY GARDENS, MADRAS.
20th September, 1827.

WANTS A WIFE.

"An Assistant Surgeon wants a Gentle-
"woman under 24½ years of age, and who has
"not been [illegible] in love before."

Camp Peesa, 13th Dec. 1828.

SIR,—The accompanying advertisement has just been sent me by a correspondent anxious to enter into the holy state of matrimony, but fearful of the frowns of the haughty fair ones of this island, by way of explanation I subjoin an extract from his letter. Any lady who may feel inclined to notice it, may be informed of every particular as to age, person, manners and *allowances* &c. by applying at your office.

Your's obediently,

X. Y. Z.

N. B.—The strictest secrecy will be preserved.

EXTRACT.

"I am heartily tired of a Bachelor's way
"of living, and there is no one here as you
"know to match myself with. I fear to take
"a run down to Bombay for a wife. It is a
"speculation in my opinion, attended with
"some degree of uncertainty of course, if I
"were to fail there in my pursuit after a rib
"it would break my heart. If you wish to see
"me with a wife, as I am a very diffi-
"dent person, you had better advertise for one
"for me."

ERRATUM.

We have been requested to give the undermentioned correction of an Error, a place in our Gazette, which we most readily do.

In the Extra Supplement to the Ceylon Government Gazette of Tuesday the 25th November 1828.

In the Statement of the valuations of Pearls.

5th line, under the Head Chivilpaar East, in Column Chow, for $31\frac{68}{320}$ read $\frac{57}{320}$.

4th line, under the Head Chivilpaar South, in Column Chow for $2\frac{20}{320}$ read $\frac{41}{320}$.

EXCHANGE &c.

—On L[illegible]t 6 months sight 4 | 9½
Bengal [illegible]sight, 107
—Madra[illegible]ys sight, 99 a 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 136 Bombay Rs. per 0 | 0 Sicca
Unremittable do. 106½ do. per 0 | 0 do

Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 106½ B'by, per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars 100 per 220 B'by Rs.
German Crowns 100 per 211 Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London....Per Ton } Nominal.
China.....Per Candy, }

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH DECEMBER 1828.

The Mounstuart Elphinstone, Capt'n Hen[illegible], will positively sail for London tomorrow afternoon the 25th Instant.

THE COURIER still keeps a head o[illegible] us, with respect to European Intelligence We have gleaned, from his Columns, all we thought likely to interest.

THE SPHYNX not long ago took great pains to prove the impossibility of Mr. Brougham's ever joining the duke of Wellington's Government. He now tells us the Report, that the Marquis of Cleveland is to obtain a Dukedom and Mr. Brougham to be appointed Master of the Rolls, and elevated to the Peerage, is again revived. For our own part, in these times, when wonders are becoming mere every day occurrences, we should not be much surprised to find this Report had truth for its foundation. We, however, think it would diminish his popularity, if not tarnish his fame, were Mr. B. to join just now. It strikes us that the DUKE OF WELLINGTON is at present undecided as to whether he should declare himself a Whig or Tory, but *determined* to continue Premier, as long as he can. We would therefore advise the learned Gentleman to hold back for awhile, when, we doubt not, The "march of the mind" will have had such an effect upon his Grace, as to render the private interest of those, who may take office under him, not incompatible with their Public Fame.—

The report of the conference of Mr. O'Connel with the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, given in our Extracts from the Courier, added to the circumstance of several Catholic clergymen, passing through Paris on their way to Rome, half inclines us to put faith in the rumor that certain high personages in London are *indirectly* engaged in communication with His Holiness the Pope, and that a Concordat similar to that of the Netherlands is to be presented for the benefit of Ireland.

Speaking of the Concordat reminds us of the Popes bull, lately proclaiming one, and we cannot help giving our readers the preamble of it.—Thus it runs.—"Leo XII, the servant of the servants of God, &c." Considering the *total change which has taken place*, we well see that we must not a little depart from the rigour of the canons of the church and *make allowances for the condition of places times, and persons, and other peculiar circumstances*,"—

Oh ye who would indeed "make the cradle of infancy the Procrustean bed of manhood," will not your blind bigotry permit you to see the lesson this would teach you? Will your obstinacy prevent your profiting by it. Perhaps this is too modern. We will give you a scrap of antiquity to assit it down,—*Majores nostri, P, C, neque consilii neque audaciæ, unquam egúere: neque superbia obstabat quo minús instituta aliena, si modo próba erant, imitarentur.*—So spoke the Roman in times far back enough, God knows! speaking of times still older. Will, this not satisfy ye? My Lord Duke of Wellington here is Military Authority for you, as well as Antiquity for my Lord of Eldon. 'Tis as great a Captain, and statesman as yourself that speaks, and of "the wisdom of *his* ancestors" too to whom your are as but of yesterday. 'Tis the great Ceasar himself that says, addressing the "Collective wisdom" of his time and Country,—"*Conscript Fathers, Our ancestors were not wanting in wisdom and resoluteness*, (decision) *nevertheless they would not permit period* (or sourness) *to prevent their imitating the customs of others provided only they were good*" Will not *you* admit the antiquity of Ceasars Ancestors. Strive to imitate *them*. Oh ye blockheads, who are continually throwing in our eyes the rubbish of antiquity—back to your school books ye will find some ancient lessons there, you yet re-quire to learn.

The Emancipation of Ireland, we doubt not, will meet with the greatest opposition from the orange party, not from, as they would endeavour to make us believe, a love for the constitution; but from a dread of punishment for the miseries they have inflicted on Ireland

"Forgiveness to the injured doth belong,
"They, never can forgive, who do the wrong."

They are now conscious they have used those laws, which gave them a superiority, but as instruments to gall and torture, and dread the consequences. This may perhaps drive *them* into rebellion, however little is to be apprehended from that; for nine tenths, at least, of Ireland are united heart and soul, and would give their whole aid to a Ministry that would so serve their country. If the remaining fraction were even not, as they would be, composed of the bigots of all sects, split into different parties, opposed to, and hating each other cordially, fruitless must be their struggle, short the contest.—Then would come peace, and confidence, and loyalty. Then united at home, we might assert our respectability abroad. Oh! haste, the happy time, and long, long be it continued.

FRANCE intends occupying the MOREA, in the face of England, and in opposition to her interests, does FRANCE intend doing this. There was a time, when, such a step could not have been taken, by any Continental Power, without ENGLANDS consent. Are her sons less brave than they were. Has the Courage and Perseverance that prostrated a NAPOLEON fallen with the cause that called it into action? oh! no. While health glows in the veins of her Sons, and beauty beams in the smiles of her daughters; While her Island lifts its head above that Element over which she so long held undisputed dominion; While ocean dashes on, and is driven back from her white cliffs-so long shall she retain the characteristics—Bravery and Adventure. Why then does she suffer this?—An incubus presses on her heart, and paralyzes her—The national Debt will not permit her to lay out her income to advantage.—A net of difficulties encloses her—Ireland is agitated—Her own Children are discontented. She has too much to occupy her attention at home to give much of it to what is passing about her. May heaven conduct her safe through all her present embarrassments, and may she not permit the lesson experience will have taught her, to pass without profit: May she learn from it *true* Economy in expenditure and Liberality in Politics.—

The tenderest concern ought to be felt, by all Governments, for the preservation of the lives of those, whom the dispensations of Providence have committed to their rule; and being quite sure that it does ours, we are certain it is only necessary to point out to them the causes by which life is endangered, to ensure the immediate application of remedies, wherever practicable.

In republishing the following, from THE COURIER, which we are sure deserves, and we trust will receive most particular attention, we take the opportunity of noticing that accidents equally serious, as the one THE COURIER relates, may be occasioned by the trees that are frequently blown down, during the monsoons, and suffered to remain laying across the public roads. At night time they are not percieveable, and a vehicle passing quickly, runs the almost certain risk of being, overturned to the danger, or perhaps, the actual loss of human life. We ourselves had our palanquin upset, and one of the foremost hamals was severely injured by a tree that lay across the road, resting upon the walls at each side. If lamps were hung up at those places where trees had fallen, and persons placed to warn passengers of the circumstance, all danger would be obviated.

"The necessity for occasionally inspecting the walls of the wells and tanks in this place to ascertain that their foundation is firm, and that they are in other respects in good repair, was forcibly exemplied on Monday last, by the falling in of nearly the whole wall of a tank opposite the Engineer Institution at Girgaum. Fourteen or fifteen women were at the tank when the accident took place & were instantly precipitated therein, but with the exception of two, who unhappily lost their lives, they were all extricated without having sustained any very serious injury.

Another consideration which should induce a careful and frequent inspection of the walls of these tanks is the certain pollution of the water, and its consequent uselessness, by any accident like the above mentioned. In years of scarcity, like the year 1824 for example, the loss of a single tank would be most severely felt, while at any time it would prove a serious inconvenience to those accustomed to resor to it, the site of a tank being, we believe, usually chosen with reference to its distance from any other reservoir."

We have been favoured with the following account of the Presentation of Colors to the native veteran Battalion, which took place at Dapoolie on the 13th December, and we lose no time in putting our Readers in possession of the details of this interesting Ceremony.

"The Native Veteran Battalion which "was raised in December 1827, having up "to the present month been without Colors, "their inauguration, in a regular way, was "fixed for Thursday the 11th December 1828.

"The Troops present at the Head Quarters "of the districts off duty, paraded shortly af-"ter Gun fire on that morning, and were even-"tually formed into 3 sides of a square at "open order; when, the Grenadiers of the 4th "Regiment N. I. made their appearance on "the fourth side escorting the maiden Banners "shrouded, and veiled from the gaze of "the anxious multitude!—— they there "halted and the Colors being uncased by two "Officers of the General staff, were taken by "them towards, and placed in the hands of, "the Commanding Officer of the districts "who had taken post in the Centre; upon "receiving them he called the Commanding "Officer of the Veteran Battalion to the front "and addressed him to the following "purport.

CAPTAIN SPRATT,

"In presenting these Colors to the Ve-"terans you command, I feel it unnecessary "to say any thing on the sacred obligations "which their possession will place them un-"der—I commit them at once, to their "charge with that confidence they have "deserved by their valour on many a well "fought day, whilst serving in the Line, and "by their fidelity and unbounded devotion to "the service, on many trying occasions. "Their career of glory is achieved;—but, I "feel assured that should an opportunity offer, "those gallant old soldiers, will under these "Colors recall the deeds, which distinguished "their early days!

"After which he presented the Colors to "Captain Spratt who called two distinguished "Native Officers of his Battalion to the front "and, giving into their charge the colors, took "post between them, replied nearly as follows.

COLONEL WILLIS.

"In receiving from you the colors of he "Battalion under my command, I feel assur-"ed that the Officers and Veterans of all "grades cordially with myself duly appreciate "the honor that is now conferred on them, "and that such an event will prove an in-"citement to quit themselves for as conspicu-"ous good conduct in Garrison, as has

"eminently been displayed by them for gal-
"lantry in the Field.—For many of those
"Veterans now in the Ranks bear wounds re-
"ceived whilst defending, and demonstrating
"their integrity, and unshaken allegiance to
"the colors of their late Regiments of the
"Line; and confident am I, that should they
"at any future period be called on to unfurl
"in the field of glory, the Banners they now
"have the honor of having presented to them,
"that their actions will then prove by their
"display of steadiness and gallantry in re-
"pelling their assailants with firmness and
"vigour, that confidence you have been
"pleased to evince in their favor, has not been
"misplaced!!

"The native officers then proceeded with
"the Colors to the Grenadiers of the 4th Re-
"giment escorted by whom they paraded
"down in slow time in front of the rank of
"Officers of the Veteran Battalion 'til they
"reached the Commanding Officer's post (to
"which Captain Spratt had returned) when
"wheeling they took up their position in his
"rear—the Band continuing to play a march
"'till the Grenadiers of the 4th Regiment N.
"I. had reached its place in Line on the right
"of it's own Regiment.

"A General Salute of the whole of the
"Troops was then ordered—Ranks closed—
"and Line formed on he centre (side)—
"when a formation of open Column was
"directed, and after marching past the Com.
"Officer of the Districts in slow time, the Troops
"broke off to their severa Regimental
"Parades.

"Thus for the parade and oral part of the
"business—yet I cannot conclude without
"some slight mention of a far more *serious*
"*undertaking*—(to some people!)—the dis-
"patch of a slight repast—a déjeuné a la
"fourchette prepared in Marquees on the
"ground where the preceding solemnity had
"taken place, for the entertainment of the
"whole of the Society at the Station.

"To this spot, Men—Palkees, Wheel car-
"riages--Pedestrians & Equestrians were seen
"thronging as the leaden hand of time told
"forth the eight hour of the morn.—

"Thermometer 65°, appetites good, Jellies
"cool—ladies fascinating—music enchant-
"ing—(the Regimental band of the Veterans
"being in attendance) and their noble host
"happy in seeing his friends about him en-
"joying themselves; would, really if properly
"dilated upon, prove, I have no doubt, a pe-
"culiarly interesting narration—not finding
"*myself*, however, equal to such a production
"I will finish with merely adding, that the
"Company retired apparently highly pleased
"with their entertainment and host, and I
"have no doubt would not feel *particularly*
"*displeased* if ere long they were to hear of
"*another presentation* being on the tapis!—

SPECTATOR.

The duty we owe to the proprietors of the Gazette obliges us to notice an advertisement which appeared in last Saturday's Courier headed "the Army List," and we regret exceedingly that we are so obliged, as the subject we have to notice must necessarily be uninteresting to our Readers.—This advertisement commences by putting forth an assertion, which has not a single fact to rest upon, it runs as follows "in consequence of the great delay which "has taken place in the publication at the Gazette "Office of the last number of the Quarterly Army "List" &c. Now we beg to inform the Public that the delay did not originate with us, but proceeded from the utter incapability of the present Proprietor to accomplish with credit the work he has undertaken. For a confirmation of this statement, we have only to refer our readers to the present number of this work, in which it seems to have been the endeavour of the Proprietor, to amass as many errors as his pages would contain.

We have since the above was sent to Press, observed in the HURKARU of the 2nd Instant, an Extract from THE INDICATEUR, which we give below. If even we had time, we should think it unnecessary to offer here any remarks of our own. The simple statement, as it stands, must convey to every reflecting mind, and feeling heart it's best comment.—How long is such a state of things to be permitted to continue? God of Heaven! compel our rulers to put an end to it.

(From the Indicature, July 18.)

"According to the Globe and Traveller of July 18, the Catholics have determined that all the Agents established by them in the different provinces of Ireland shall be invited to communicate to the Association, the names of the Proprietors and of their Agents who shall persecute the people for maintaining their rights, and that a register shall be kept in the offices of the association for entering the names of the said proprietors and agents. Almost all the Irish Landholders have considerable debts and mortgages on the lands equal in value almost to the lands themselves, O'Connell has declared that he will establish a committee of Lawyers to collect all the documents relative to the debts in question, and to purchase the debts of those to whom the proprietors owe money in order to bring on their heads the persecution to which they subject the peasants."

Sporting Inteligence.

FIFTH MHOW MEETING,

FIRST DAY,
Tuesday, 16th December, 1828.

A Maiden Sweepstakes, of Rupees 300 P. P. with 600 Rupees from the Fund, for all Arab Horses that have never started for Purse, Plate, Match or Sweepstakes; heats 2 Miles, carrying 8st. 7lb. Horses to be bonafide the perperty of the Subscribers.

Capt Morries's G.A.H. Blackfoot Crimson & Pink 1 1
Capt. Cuningham E.A.H. Regent Sky blue & white 2 2
Mr. Henry's G. A. H. Poput, Sky blue and Pink 2 3

THREE PAID.

1ST HEAT.—Well together for the first half mile, when Regent let the others go away, Blackfoot took the lead just before the mile post, and gained two or three lengths which he kept for some time, but at the turn in, Poput ran up to him, challenged in good style and both were brought to the whip. Blackfoot winning by barely half a head.

1½	M.	1	4	Time 4 15,
2	"	1	10	
3	"	1	2	
4	"	"	58	

2D HEAT.—Regent led for the first mile, when Blackfoot crept up, headed and won the heat tolerably easy. In justice to Regent it is but fair to state that he was perfectly untrained and ran surprisingly well.

Time 4 11.	1	1	0
	2	1	3¼
	3	1	2
	4	1	7½

A Colts Plate of Rupees 400, for all Colts having a Colts tooth in their head, on the 1st October, heats a mile and half, weight for age, entrance 60 Rupees.

Capt. Morris's G.A.C. Meltonian 7 12 Crimson & pink 1 1
Mr Whitelock's G.A.C. Epicure 7 12 Sky blue & Pk 2 2
Mr. Norfolk's C.C.C. Rainbow 7 5 Pink & Green [Distanced

1ST HEAT—Meltonian led, and soon left the others in the rear, Rainbow was distanced, and Epicure only saved his by two lengths.

Time 3 14.	1	1	
	2	1	2¾
	3	1	8¼

2D HEAT.—Epicure had not a chance, Meltonian won in a canter.

Time 3 24.	1	1	3
	2	1	9
	3	1	12⅜

The Second Harmonic Sweepstakes, of Rupees 100 each; P. P. with 300 from the fund, to be closed on the 1st November heats ½ a mile carrying 11 stone.

ONE PAID.

1ST HEAT,—Off at score, Hermet won hard held

Time 1 2

2D HEAT,—A pretty Race, the Roue told to the whip, at one time looked well, but could not manage to get a head

Time 0 57.

WILLM. MANESTY,
Acg, Sec,

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
DECEMBER, 10th.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rs....32 *Prem.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106⅛ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 30 *Premium*

Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees .4 *Do*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106⅛ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees..2 *Do.*

Five per Cent.

Bengal New Five per Cent. Loan. of the 18th August; 1825. At the rate of Subscription, viz.
106⅛ Madras Rupees, 100 Sicca Rupees.... 4⅜ Do.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 4th—Ship Fairlie, S. Fuller from Lond on 19th June, Madeira 19th July and Cape 4th Oct.

DEPARTURES.

None.—

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

Ship Fairlie, Capt. S. Fuller.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Palamanair, on the 4th December, the Lady of Charles Roberts, Esq. Civil Service, of a Son.

At Bangalore, on the 22d of November, the Lady of Lieut G. S. Wilkinson 39th Regt. N. I. of a Son.

At Masulipatam on the morning of the 29th Nov. the Wife of Quarter Master Serjeant William Ross, of the 1st M. E. Regiment of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

None.—

DEATHS.

At Pondicherry on the 24th Nov. J. D. N. Boutet, Esq. in the 74th year of his age.

At the Presidency, on the 7th Instant, Mr. T. Williams, of the Garrison Band, aged 31 years, leaving a Widow and 2 Children and a number of friends to lament his loss.

On the morning of the 4th Instant, at the early age of 21 years, Mr. James Mansfild, sincerely and deservedly regretted.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *November* 28, 1828.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following Appointments, viz.

J. Babington, Esq. to be Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly.

H. Dickinson, Esq. to be Principal Collector and Magistrate of Canara.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

DEC. 3, 1828.

BUY.		SELL.
25 4	Remittable Loan, (Prem.)	24 4 Prem.
Disct. 1 4	Old 5 per Cent. Loan, Disct.	1 12
Dis. 8	New ditto Disct	1 0
6500 0	Bank of Bengal Share	6300 0 Dis

RATES OF EXCHANGE,

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs 1.	11 a 2 0
Bombay 30 Days ditto per 100 Bombay Rs.		98 0
Madras ditto Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.		91 0 a 92 0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Ditto on Private Bills and Notes.....7 Ditto
Discount on Government and Salary Bills 4 per Cent
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....6 Ditto

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. R.	1. 11

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 28th—Brig Queen Charlotte, J. T, Maughan from New South Wales. 12th Sept.—Nov. 30th. Brig Minerva, P. J. Philips, from Singapore 23d Oct. Malacca, and Penang 8th Nov.—French Ship Le Pactole, E. Delalen, from Bordeaux 11th May and Colombo 25th Oct.—Arab Ship Derria Beggy, Mahoboo, from Judda 1st July and Penang 2d Nov.

December 3d.—French Ship Harmonia, from Bordeaux 1st August.

The Harmonia reports that the Nancy, Captain Guezenac, took the ground in coming out from Bordeaux, received slight damage which has occasioned a delay of a few days—she may confidently be expected in eight or ten days.

Passengers per Minerva from Singapore,—Mr. A. Prince Country Service.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 26th—Bark Arethusa, J. Haly for Amherst, Town.

DEC. 1st—Brig Fairy M. Wilburne. for Mauritius.

The following vessels gone to sea from Saugor; viz.

November 28th.—Georgiana, Thames, Jehangheer and Brig Minerva.

November 30th.—Irrawaddy and Arethusa.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS

At Calcutta, on Thursday. the 27th [illegible]mber. Mrs. Thomas Jones, of a Son.

At Ghazeepore, on Friday. the 2[illegible]mber, the Lady of Lieut[illegible] Esq. of a Son.

At Calcutta on Friday the 28th November, Mrs. Jacob Hoff of a Daughter.

At Bangalore on the 7th November, the Lady of Captain Purton Engineers, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta on Saturday the 25th November, at the Principal Romas Catholic Church, Mr. Mathew D'Silva, to Miss Eliza Augustine D'Costa.

At Calcutta on Saturday the 29th November, Mr. Joseph Leroy, to Miss Philipa D'Rozario.

At Calcutta, on the 2d December, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Henderson, Thomas Bruce, Esq. of the Civil Service to Miss H. Doring.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta on the 26th November, John, the only Son of Mr. F. D. Bellew, aged 4 years, 1 month and 6 days.

At Calcutta on the 29th November, the infant Daughter of Mr. G. R. Gardener, aged 17 days.

On board the Ship Grace, at Sea, on the 3d November, after a lingering illness, on her way to Singapore, for the recovery of her health, Margaret, wife of the Reverend A. Macpherson, District Chaplain, Dum-Dum, in her 28th year.

At Calcutta, on Monday evening, the 1st December, the infant Son of Mr. J. J. Hyppolite, Printer of the Penang Government Gazette, aged 3 months and 7 days.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 2d December, Mr. James Goodbroad, Grier at Messrs Tulloh and Co's, aged 51 years, 4 months and 3 days.

English Extracts.

LITERATURE.

ON POSTHUMOUS FAME.

BE the love of fame the weakness of great minds, or the strength of infirm ones; be it an active virtue among many noble passive ones, or the only spring or selfishness in high and generous natures; be it weakness or strength, vice or virtue, it endures all the operation of antidotes and antithetical passions, better than any other principle of human character. Whatever is painful or humiliating it ennobles; whatever is honourable ennobles it. Poverty and suffering are easily borne, when the nursing mothers of reputation—genius and patriotism—are only valued by the multitude, when prosperity or an adventitious success couples them with fame. Thus far, however, there is nothing of difficult explanation. It is the balancing of different species of present good. The valuing of one enjoyment with another, and setting the greater or less price, as it may be, on personal comfort; on the possession of a name, and the security of privacy; on having in fact, a rich argosy on the wide waters of the world, or a vessel loaded with humbler merchandise in port. In each case, it is the enjoyment of something positive, chosen according to individual disposition, and pursued with success in proportion to individual talent. There is nothing more imaginary in reputation, as a good, when it produces pleasure, than there is in any other thing that can be gathered from the world. The pursuit of it, when pursued for itself alone is not less selfish than any other pursuit of good, and when it ends in success, its results are no more a visionary pleasure, than those with which the sober man of business closes his career. Even [illegible] been the object seen, weighed in the balance and regarded as the reward of their [illegible] long before the different pursuers were [illegible] obtaining it; each has been pursued, without doubt that, when possessed, it would be a palpable, a real, visible, substantial good; and, when actually obtained, if any fallacy be discovered in the expectation, it is full as often on the side of the sober calculators of pounds, shillings and pence, as on that of the supposed deluded votary of fame. Wealth and power require as much exercise of the imagination, or deceptive reasoning to make them enjoyed, as fame does. One possession is as shadowy as another, considered in itself, and equally substantial in reference to the amount of pleasure they produce. The love of fame, therefore, and the most ardent determined pursuit of it, are as accountable for, on the ordinary principles of human conduct, as any other desire or passion that impels men into action. We want no theory to explain its power over the mind, or to prove its consistency with very high powers of understanding. It has it existance, it is true, in a breath; in the suffrages of a populace, whose individual praise would be despised. But every other object of pursuit depends, in the same manner, either on the value which the opinion and fashion of the world confer upon it, or on the importance which its possessor supposes to belong to it.

But though we may thus easily account for the love of fame, so far as it is a pursuit of one among many other objects of temporal or present good, it involves questions of considerable difficulty when we come to explain the phenomenon of its power over the mind, as a passion, that even the mists and darkness of *futurity* have no influence in weakening; as one, that though having its objects as much among mere humane perishing things as any other, leans itself proudly on the hopes of immortality; and though completely subject to the influence of the world, making him who feels it the very slave of its opinions, yet inspiring thoughts that despise the power of death and the grave. No truly ambitious votary of fame ever contented himself with a reputation that he did not expect would be extended beyond his present existence, or which would not ennoble his name with posterity. Tell the most prosperous of them, that while they live, their reputation shall go on progressively increasing, but that when they die it must be to them like all other earthly possessions—a vanishing and lost possession;—one which, because they are not present to keep it up, will be given to the most eager supplicant;—tell any ardent pursuer of the golden mede of reputation that this will be the case, and he will no longer deny himself, and take upon him the crusaders badge; he will endure no more of the watchings and the privations that have wrung almost every other human joy than that of hope out of his heart; he will be no longer separate from his fellow men, by the high asperations and workings of his soul, nor will he any more, with a daring abandonment of present interests, fling himself upon the unknown ocean of time! the very constitution of his mind would become changed by such a revelation in all that related to itself and individual desires. It would look towards another destiny, and be borne on the wings of a new created hope.

Such, and so necessarily and essentially [illegible] eval with futurity, is the fame which [illegible] ambitious of great names, desire. [illegible] towards the explanation of this [illegible] discovered in the intellectual character of the individuals whom it distinguishes. The love of fame—the love of it which leads a man to undertake enterprises that are to astonish, or execute works that command the respect of, mankind—exists in minds only of a high and noble temper, whose selfishness is to be fed with food less gross than that which satisfies others. Minds of this class, by the primary principles of their constitution, reflect more independently on objects immediately present or passing before them. They, from the first, more easily abstract general from particular truth, and afterwards reason habitually on these abstractions. The pure and essential forms of things are thus continually present to their imaginations. They contemplate whatever is great and excellent in itself, as requiring nothing adventitious to increase its excellency, and from this exercise of their faculties upon things least connected with [illegible] they proceed to contemplate whatever exists, be the circumstances of its existence what they may, after the same generalzing mode of reasoning, and in the same manner freed from the circumscribed limits of a temporal and earthly nature. The beings on which they set their love are raised by the power of this renewing intellect above all others; the objects which they desire, and circumstances towards which they aim and direct their hopes, have a rare but undefined power of [illegible] happiness; their human existence is [illegible] by the hopes that the mind forms for itself out of its own aspirations; humanity in their thoughts is a hallowed and everlasting form of being, and the uncounted masses of mankind are a congregate hungry. Whatever they desire thus becomes [illegible] intensely desirable; the good or ill which [illegible] upon the objects of the world, are to them greater good [illegible] worse ill than to others, and it is not the [illegible] or contempt of individuals numerously

ted, that is regarded, but the admiration or the scorn of a grand, universal, personated humanity.

[illegible] that is above stated is the case; that [illegible] aspirants after fame look at the dis[illegible]s of it in a mass, valuing the gift only as [illegible]ears to proceed from mankind in the [illegible]nity of their highest nature, is evident [illegible] two circumstances; the first, that a mere partial reputation gives no proportional satisfaction, and generally leaves him who obtains it disappointed and splenetic; the other is, that the candidate for reputation never, during the pursuit, sets his eye upon a certain number of individuals whom he knows, or has heard of, with the feeling that, if he succeeded in obtaining their praise he should be satisfied. He may most truly value their approbation, but his desire of fame will be only gratified by obtaining their respect, inasmuch as it seems an important earnest of what is to follow. Again, such a person, after he has succeeded in his pursuit, and gained possession, or supposes he has of the desired fame, no more turns back to reckon up some certain names recorded in the list of his admirers, than he before looked forward to them as particular objects of ambition. By [illegible], however, considering the love and passionate desire of fame, some account may be given of its birth in very great noble minds. It is a possession that, if sought for by itself, manifests as much of selfishness in him who seeks it, as if he had made wealth, or any other object, his pursuit; but it is one, to obtain which many mighty powers are called forth and exercised, and the desire of which may consist and harmonize with the fairest and most glorious qualities of our nature. There is, it is true, a bright, serene, and majestic virtue which would seem to be dimed and lowered by this passion—a virtue which subsists by itself, fed by the pure spirit of truth, requiring no quickening by the imagination, and venerable without its glosses; but this is the virtue of a few—the holiest and the mightiest among men. Others require enticements to exertion from motives that centre in self, and of these there are none more free from any taint of baseness than the love of reputation; and this, because there is no other species of selfishness which so necessarily connects a man with his fellows—which so compels him to honour humanity, and emancipate himself from the fetters which confine his thoughts to one scene, or his respect and sympathy to one class of objects.

The desire of posthumous fame, it may be gathered from the above, is not so inexplicable a mystery as has been sometimes supposed. The nature of the minds in which it is found most strongly to exist by leading them to regard things in their abstract worth, rather than according to their actual appearance, gives a permanent value and substance to what, by others deemed the airy nothing of a name. By the same operation of mankind are looked at in masses, and their applause is the voice of one whole and mighty province of universal being. Thus free from the narrow boundary of an external and particularising observation, the thoughts take their unconfined light through infinite space, and time is uncalculated and unnoted. But that which is good to-day will be good through eternity. That which is essentially beautiful here, is beautiful wherever placed. When, therefore, the mind has so learnt to regard the world, that it passes over its littleness and corruption, what is there which it can with more reason desire than fame? There is no other possession to be won on earth, and by the toil of nature, which can be imagined good it itself; there is nothing else which man can give, which the spirit of man can suppose itself possessing beyond the world. The gold which the miser hoards, the miser knows must perish with him. The crown which the monarch feels would avail him nothing, were it buried in his tomb. They are theirs by the accidents of birth, or circumstance, and they can make no part of the thoughts that extend beyond time. But he who pants after fame, feels that it will be in intimate and inalienable connection with his individuality,—that it cannot be separated from his name,—that, as long as it exists, it will be his possession alone,—that, if it ever remains bright and flourishing among men, he will ever have a part in the most glorious wealth of humanity. And how easy is the transition from the idea that we shall have something left in the world thus inseparably ours, to feeling that we shall ourselves be unceasingly connected with its noblest part!

The Athenæum, 2d July

THE HONEYMOON.

Mynheer Sopik was a German, a button-maker, a member of the national guard at Paris a widower with two Children, and one of the gentlest and quietest beings living, when he met with a Madame Adelaide Bagnet, a Creole lady of forty, of the genteelest manners, and apparently with nothing of that warmth of blood and temper which characterizes the children of [illegible]. Too timid to relate his love, he might long have suffered under his untold passion, had not Adelaide herself put the momentous question and it was readily as affirmately responded to by Mynheer, and they were united. Love of his wife was perhaps strong in Mynheer's breast; *amor patriæ* (that is, of the country of his adoption) was stronger; and on the very night he announced that he was appointed as one of the National Guards of the French metropolis; and he presumed to ask the new Mrs. Spork to bring him his woollen *bonnet de nuit*, to guard himself from the colds of evening. What reflections crosses the mind of the lady we cannot presume to say; but she emphatically replied, '*Tais toi! Je tue un homme comme rien. J' ai commande á deux cent negres. Je menerai bien un blanc*;' and then she knocked Mynheer Spork down. She afterwards repeatedly threatened to poignard him in bed; locked him frequently up in a closet; and finally sued for separation before the Tribunals, on the ground of the ferocity of the button-maker's disposition and the gentleness of her own. At the hearing of the cause, however having lost patience at the formalities observed in the administration of justice, she took the liberty of expressing a wish, in rather louder tones than strict decorum required, that Mynheer Sporck, and his Advocate, the Judges, the Bar, (including her own defender) the huissiers, and, in an excess of impartiality, even she herself, might all have a *certiorai* to a certain place, coupled in London with the name of Mr. Crokford. In consequence, thereof, and ere the honey-moon had yet wholly expired; the Judges decreed a separation *de corps et des diens* in favour of Mynheer and left the lady to her *certiorai*.

'THE ROMANCE OF NEWSPAPERS,.

To the Editor of the Argus

SIR,—On reading your excellent SPECIMEN Sheet,---elegant in its arrangement and printing, and highly amusing in its matter. I was particularly struck with your idea of 'The Romance of Newspapers;' and I need not tell you, that when the attention is thus suddenly attracted by *a single idea*, it frequently gives rise to *an extensive range of thought connected with it*. Such has been the effect upon my mind on the present occasion. It is as appears to me, that an exhaustless and of entertainment, not devoid of instruction, may be furnished for the readers of 'THE ARGUS,' in *a weekly column* of specimens of 'The Romance of Newspapers.' The various papers of the day will doubtless continue to supply their accustomed stores in the diurnal market; and the Monday's 'ARGUS' may make its 'weekly return' of 'the state of produce' as regularly, and as correctly, as the *Monday editions* of the [illegible] report the 'number of quarters' supplied at Mark-lane, or the 'head of cattle' at Smithfield: Your returns, however, will be of a superior class to those of your contemporaries, inasmuch as they will show *the progress of mental cultivation*.

In order to show to your readers, (among whom, we may naturally expect, will be thousands of an intellectual character in every part of the empire,) that the branch of intelligence I suggest will be constantly productive of a rich harvest, I will give a few of the leading heads under which it may be arranged,

ROMANCE OF POLITICS.

Under this head we may always collect an ample supply from the *Tory* Papers, and from those which are conducted upon *doubtful* principles. These are the prolific sources of high-flown panegyric on the pure and *exclusive* virtues of the Aristocracy---of bombastic *professions* of attachment to 'the glorious Constitution,'---of sacred respect for the 'ancient institutions' of the land---of restless watchfulness over 'the great national interests'---and of overflowing bitterness against every attempt at improvement in the State, in the Church, or in the People.

ROMANCE OF RELIGION.

I should rather, perhaps, call this 'the *Profession* of Religion,---for I am convinced that *real* Religion is totally unconnected with Romance; but it is nevertheless true, that much of the genuine romantic is to be found in our modern 'sayings and doings,' under that *sacred name*, which has its best support in its own native simplicity and truth. It will admit of no disguise---it possesses an innate quality of plainness, and is 'when unadorned,' adorned the most.'

ROMANCE OF LITERATURE.

Here we may range in a wide field. It has, indeed, produced an abundant crop, under the cheering sun of public patronage, in some instances---as in the case of the literary giant of the north, the late 'Great Unknown;'---but the natural calculation of genius, the most reasonable expectations of learning, the just claims of science, and the fluctuations of public taste, are all in some degree imbued with the spirit of romance. The field of Literature is, in the present season, visited by an extensive blight, an unanswerable proof of which appeared in one of the Newspapers a few days since, under the head of 'Reduction in Literature;, and evidence still more positive is now lying before me in the shape of '*Dowding's Cheap List*,' which is certainly one of the most romantic realities that I have ever seen. It possesses the mingled characters of Title Pages, Reviews, and Explanatory Notes. But the worthy Bookseller's romance lies in the astonishing contrast between the original publication and the present prices of some of the best productions of the day, which are in many instances reduced to the extent of two-thirds! Romantic as this appears at the first view, it is, however, explained by the melancholy fact, that several heavy stocks of the most valuable works have been suddenly brought into the literary market by the failures of eminent publishers. This event has naturally produced the effect of a temporary blight in the field of Literature---a chill---a frost, a killing frost,'---in the bright atmosphere of genius; and hence the fairest calculations and the reasonable hopes of conscious talent, may prove but a romance.

ROMANCE OF TRADE.

Extensive materials will be found in every Newspaper under this character---paragraphs, letters, and advertisements, will furnish a copious supply of this description of romance.

ROMANCE OF MORALITY.

The present state of our Police System is itself sufficient to secure a constant supply of 'melancholy instances' of our progress, as 'an enlightened nation,' in the path of morality; but should this course happen to fail, we may easily turn to 'domestic incidents in '*High Life*,' where we shall be sure to find an ample store.

Numerous other Heads occur to my mind, such as 'The Romance of the Senate---the Romance of Editorial Censorship--the Romance of Language---the Romance of 'the March of Intellect,' &c, &c,; but those I have given will serve for my present purpose, which is merely intended to show the practicability of my proposed plan. If it meet your approbation (which will be proved by your insertion of this hasty communication,) I will regularly supply the suggested column for every Monday's Paper.

I am, Sir,
Your very obedient Servant,
W. H.

The Argus, June 30]

OUR VILLAGE*.

MISS MITFORD, (we do not speak of her here as a---tragedian, we were going to say—we mean, as a tragic writer, but solely as the author of these and such-like sketches,)---Miss Mitford has many merits; strong and keen powers of observation, great felicity in embodying the salient points of character, and subtilty in working out the recondite ones; much power of quiet humour, and occasionally a touch of quiet, but effective, pathos. But Miss Mitford has one fault; and that so great and so pervading a one, as in a considerable degree, to mar the pleasure which the exercise of the qualities we have named above must, otherwise, certainly excite: we mean, she is a *mannerist*; and, perhaps, as strong an exemplification of the real meaning of the term---so difficult to define, and so easy to feel---as any name in our literature. The first time a reader lights upon one of Miss Mitford's sketches, he thinks it eminently delightful. It is so true to village nature, so fresh, so firm, apparently so unaffected. The next is almost equally charming, were it not that it too closely resembles the first; but, as he proceeds, he finds that they are all cast in the same mould, and have, in consequence, the same deficiency in the degree of vigour and decision of outline and execution, which (if we may use such a similitude) glass which is *run*, has, in comparison with that which is cut by the hand.

It is, as we have hinted, next to impossible to define what mannerism is. If the manner be good, why not continue it throughout? Really, we can give no very philosophical answer; but, fortunately, an answer is very little needed. Every body knows perfectly well what is meant by mannerism, and feels its influence as he reads. It undoubtedly requires a manner to be to a considerable extent marked and *prononcé*, before its constant use can amount to mannerism: but Miss Mitford's manner *is* very individual, and, as her subjects are nearly all of the same nature, its application to them certainly amounts to that crime of *lèse-litetature* of which we have been speaking.

But, barring this blemish, Miss Mitford's sketches of village scenery and character are most delightful, certainly. Those who know country-life, must start at the recognition of their old friends, in almost every page. It is impossible for anything to be more vividly true to nature, than the characters of the" country-side," which she sets forth—sufficiently tinged with peculiarity to be quite individual, and yet, closely correct as to all the generic properties of their race. Miss Mitford's sketches continually appear in the magazines, and in the annuals; and, indeed, the greater part of the present volume has been already printed. We ran our eyes eagerly down the list of contents, to fine our old friend, "Jack Hatch"—but he was not there; we are not aware whether or not he appeared in the second volume of her collection; but we sincerely hope Miss Mitford does not mean to omit him from the gallery which she is forming of her single portraits. That, we think, was the best thing she ever wrote. The hint on which it is founded might be taken from the Stout Gentleman; but the merit of these things depends entirely upon the execution, and we think it fully equalled, if not surpassed, that sketch, which was undoubtedly, by many degrees, the best thing that *its* author ever did.

We must give a sample from this volume and we must cull one which has not previously appeared in print—"Whitsun-Eve;" we do not remember to have seen it before, and this is Whitsuntide, so we will choose that:—

WHITSUN-EVE.

'THE pride of my heart and the delight of my eyes is my garden. Our house, which is in dimensions very much like a bird-cage, and might, with almost equal convenience, be laid on a shelf, or hung up in a tree, would be utterly unbearable in warm weather, were it not that we have a retreat out of doors,—and a very pleasant retreat it is. To make my readers fully comprehend it, I must describe our whole territories.

'Fancy a small plot of ground, with a pretty low irregular cottage at one end; a large granary, divided from the dwelling by a little court running along one side; and a long thatched shed open towards the garden, and supported by wooden pillars on the other. The bottom is bounded, half by an old wall, and half by an old paling, over which we see a pretty distance of woody hills. The house, granary, wall, and paling, are covered with vines, cherry-trees, roses, honeysuckles, and jessamines; with great clusters of tall hollyhocks running up between them; a large elder overhanging the little gate, and a magnificent bay-tree such a tree as shall scarcely be matched in these parts, breaking with its beautiful conical form the horizontal lines of the buildings. This is my garden; and the long pillared shed, the sort of rustic arcade which runs along one side, parted from the flower-beds by a row of rich geraniums, is our out-of-door drawing-room.

'I know nothing so pleasant as to sit there on a summer afternoon, with the western sun flickering through the great elder-tree, and lighting up our gay parterres, where flowers and flowering shurbs are set as thick as grass in a field, a wilderness of blossom, interwoven, entertwined, wreathy, garlandy, profuse beyond all profusion, where we may guess that there is such a thing as mould, but never see it. I know nothing so pleasant as to sit in the shade of that dark-bower, with the eye resting on that bright piece of color, lighted so gloriously by the evening sun, now catching a glimpse of the little birds as they fly rapidly in and out of their nests—for there are always two or three birds-nests in the thick tapestry of cherry-trees, honeysuckles, and China-roses, which cover our walls—now tracing the gay gambols of the common butterflies as they sport around the dahlias; now watching that rarer moth, which the country people, fertile in pretty names, call the bee-bird; that bird-like insect, which flutters in the hottest days over the sweetest flowers, inserting its long proboscis into the small tube of the jessamine, and hovering over the scarlet blossoms of the geranium, whose bright colour seems reflected on its own feathery breast; that insect which seems so thoroughly a creature of the air, never at rest; always, even when feeding, self-poised, and self-supported, and whose wings, in their ceaseless motion, have a sound so deep, so full, so lulling, so musical. Nothing so pleasant as to sit amid that mixture of the flower and the leaf, watching the bee-bird! Nothing so pretty to look at as my garden! It is quite a picture; only, unluckily it resembles a picture in more qualities than one, ---it is fit for nothing but to look at. . . .

'What a contrast from the quiet garden to the lively street! Saturday night is always a time of stir and bustle in our village and this is Whitsun-Eve, the pleasantest Saturday, of all the year, when London journeymen and servant lads and lasses snatch a short holiday to visit their families. A short and precious holiday, the happiest and liveliest of any; for even the gambols and merry-making of Christmas offer but a poor enjoyment, compared with the rural diversions, the Mayings, revels, and cricket-matches of Whitsuntide.

'We ourselves are to have a cricket-match on Monday, not played by the men, who, since a certain misadventure with the Beechehillers, are, I am sorry to say, rather chap-follen but by the boys who, zealous for the honour of their parish, and headed by their bold leader, Ben Kirby, marched in a body to our antagonists' ground the Sunday after our melancholy defeat, challenged the boys of that proud hamlet, and beat them out and out on the spot. Never was a more signal victory. Our boys enjoyed this triumph with no little moderation that it had like to have produced a very tragical catastrophe. The captain of the Beechehill youngsters, a capital bowler, by name Amos Stone, enraged past all bearing by the crowing of his adversaries, flung the ball at Ben Kirby with so true an aim, that if that sagacious leader had not warily ducked his head when he saw it coming, there would probably have been a coroner's inquest on the case, and Amos Stone would have been tried for manslaughter. He let fly with such vengeance, that the cricket-ball was found embedded in a bank of clay five hundred yards off, as if it had been a cannon shot. Tom Coper and Farmer Thackum, the umpires, both say that they never saw so tremendous a ball. If Amos Stone live to be a man, I mean to say, if he be not hanged first, he'll be a pretty player; he is coming here on Monday with his party to play the return match, the umpires having respectively engaged Farmer Thackum that Amos shall keep the peace, Tom Coper that Ben shall give no unnecessary or wanton provocation,—a nicely-worded and lawyer-like clause, and one that proves that Tom Coper hath his doubts of the young gentleman's discretion; and, of a truth, so have I. I would not be Ben Kirby's surety, cautiously as the security is worded,—no! not for a white double dahlia, the present object of my ambition.

'This village of our's is swarming to-night like a hive of bees, and all the church bells round are pouring out their merriest peals, as if to call them together. I must try to give some notion of the various figures.

'First, there is a groupe suited to Teniers, a cluster of out-of-door customers of the Rose, old benchers of the inn, who sit round a table smoking and drinking in high solemnity, to the sound of Timothy's fiddle. Next, a mass of

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eager boys, the combatants of Monday, who are surrounding the shoemaker's shop, where an invisible hole in their ball is mending by Master Keep himself, under the joint superintendence of Ben Kirby and Tom Coper, Ben showing much verbal respect and outward deference for his umpire's judgement and experience, but managing to get the ball done his own way after all; whilst outside the shop, the rest of the eleven, the less-trusted commons, are scouting and bawling round Joel Brent, who is twisting the waxed twine round the handles of the bats—the poor bats, which please nobody, which the taller youths are despising as too little and too light, and the smaller are abusing as too heavy and too large. Happy critics! winning their match can hardly be a greater delight—even if to win it they be doomed! Farther down the street is the pretty balck-eyed girl, Sally Wheeler, come home for a day's holiday from B., escorted by a tall footman in a dashing livery, whom she is trying to curtsey off before her deaf grand-mother sees him. I wonder whether she will succeed.

'Ascending the hill are two couples of a different description. Daniel Tubb and his fair Valentine, walking boldly along like licensed lovers; they have been asked twice in church, and are to be married on Tuesday; and closely following that happy pair, near each other, but not together, come Jem Tamer and Mabel Green, the poor culprits of the wheat-hoeing. Ah! the little clerk hath not relented! The course of true love doth not yet run smooth in that quarter. Jem dodges along, whistling "Cherry ripe," pretending to walk by himself, and to be thinking of nobody; but every now and then he pauses in his negligent saunter, and turns round outright to steal a glance at Mabel, who, on her part, is making believe to walk with poor Olive Hathway, the lame mantua-maker, and even affecting to talk and to listen to that gentle, humble creature, as she points to the wild flowers on the common, and the lambs and children disporting amongst the gorse, but whose thoughts and eyes are evidently fixed on Jem Tanner, as she meets his backward glance with a blushing smile, and half springs forward to meet him; whilst Olive has broken off the conversation as soon as she perceived the pre-occupation of her companion and begun humming, perhaps unconsciously, two or three lines of Burns, whose "Whistle and I'll come to thee, my love," and "Ge me a glance of thy bonnie black e'e," were never better exemplified than in the couple before her. Really it is curious to watch them, and to see how gradually the attraction of this tantalizing vicinity becomes irresistible, and the rustic lover rushes to his pretty mistress like the needle to the magnet. On they go, trusting to the deepening twilight, to the little clerk's absence, to the good humour of the happy lads and lasses, who are passing and repassing on all sides—or rather, perhaps, in a happy oblivion of the cross uncle, the kind villagers, the squinting lover, and the whole world. On they trip, linked arm-in-arm, he toying to catch a glimpse of her glowing face under her bonnet, and she hanging down her head and avoiding his gaze with a mixture of modesty and coquetry, which well becomes the rural beauty. On they go, with a reality and intensity of affection, which must overcome all obstacles; and poor Olive follows with an evident sympathy in their happiness, which makes her almost as enviable as they; and we pursue our walk amidst the moonshine and the nightingales, with Jacob Frost's cart looming in the distance, and the merry sounds of Whitsuntide, the soul, the laugh and the song, echoing all around us, like "noises of the air."'

This is very sweetly written and displays much of that kind and amiable feeling, for which Miss Mitford's writings are distinguished. Many of her descriptions of old aunts, and veteran godfathers, are among the most (we must have the word again) *amiable* pieces of composition we know any where. But we have already exceeded the space allotted to this notice, and we must take leave of this volume with a wish, which to some would be as malicious, as here it is a kind one—we wish it all the success it deserves!

London Magazine, June.

MARRIAGE OF MISS HART, (THE LATE LADY HAMILTON.)

As related by Herself in the Year 1773, at her Country Seat at Caserta, near Naples,

(*From the Scotsman. June* 14.)

Soon after she arrived at Naples, Sir Wm. Hamilton, perceiving her possessed of very strong natural abilities, placed her for education under the care of an old woman, and had masters to attend her daily, to instruct her in music and other accomplishments. When here lessons were terminated Miss Hart, who must have been very handsome at the earlier period of her life, walked out with her duenna; and, as a very fine young Englishwoman, attracted general notice. As their promenades were mostly confined to the Royal Park and Garden of Caserta, and being frequently met by many of the persons belonging to the Court, it was soon whispered to the late King Ferdinand, that a beautiful young English woman was often seen taking the air of the park, with only an old woman for her attendant. When assured there was no *sharks* to maul his specimens, being very much afraid of the Queen, he took the first opportunity to follow the incognito, and being very much taken with her personal charms, had her watched, and desired that the following day, at a certain hour, she and her duenna would walk in a part of the park less public, as he wished to have some conversation with her. The rendezvous took place, and his Majesty made her a very advantageous offer, to which she replied, that if his Majesty would put to paper what he had uttered, she would then have time to reflect; to this he agreed. When she had obtained possession of the written document she watched an opportunity to present herself to her Majesty the Queen of Naples who was really a queen every inch of her, and never refused to listen to and relieve the misfortunes and grievances of her subjects. As soon as she saw the Queen enter the gardens, she threw herself on her knees, and humbly supplicated her Majesty's attention. The Queen, seeing a handsome young woman genteelly attired, desired her to say what was her motive for stopping her. "Please your Majesty," said Miss Hart," I come here humbly imploring your Majesty's gracious protection. I am an unfortunate female, under the patronage of the British Ambassador, Sir William Hamilton; but, he being an unmarried man, I am here insulted, and subjected to idle curiosity, and importunity; and unless, Sir William means to make me his wife, I had rather retire from the world into a convent. She held an onion in her handkerchief, which made the tears flow most copiously from her eyes: but she had no more idea of going to a convent than of flying to the moon. "As a proof of the sincerity of my intentions," she continued, "I here most humbly deliver to your Majesty this document," giving her the King's written proposals. Her Majesty then withdrew a few paces to read the paper; and there (said Lady Hamilton to the person to whom she related the story) was I all the time left on my knees I saw her Majesty bite her lips and change colour; but in a very few minutes she graciously approached me, and taking a very handsome diamond ring from her royal finger, she said, "Rise, child, and take this for the confidence you have reposed in me, by showing me this paper; and I give you my word, that you shall be provided for, within eight and forty hours, in a convent, if Sir William does not consent to make you his wife." It so happened that that very day the King was out hunting; she immediately, on her re-entering the palace, dispatched an express to Naples, requesting Sir William's company to dine with her. As soon as dinner was over, and the pages withdrew, she sent for Miss Hart, who was ordered to wait in an adjoining room, when her Majesty opened the private door, and to Sir William's great surprise he saw before him the above lady, led in by her Majesty, who addressed him thus, "Sir William, I have given this *protegee* of yours my word to provide for her if you don't give me your word of honour to make her your wife within eight and forty hours!" Sir William, who perhaps only wanted to be countenanced, complyed without hesitation; and Miss Hart said, she then did really cry from the bottom of her soul, with joy, for the success of her plan.—*London Weekly Review.*

THE MISAPPLICATION.

(*From the Examiner June* 29.)

In 1825 the Chancellor of the Exchequer came down to the House of Commons, and drew a pitiful description of the King's lodgings, which affected the Representatives of the people with a tender sympathy, and opened their hearts to brick and mortar. The Right Honourable Gentleman represented Carlton House as in such a state, that whenever his Majesty received company, it was necessary to support the apartments with temporary props; while the only other Royal residence in London, Buckingham House, said he, emphatically is "*desperate dirty.*"* Between the infirmities of the one abode and the desperation of the other, his Majesty being thus disagreeably circumstanced, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for a bill, rendering the Crown Lands available for the repair and improvement of Buckingham Palace, the expenses of which "he would admit *might not be less* than 200,000*l.*" Parliament on the strength of this representation passed the Bill, and the revenues of Woods and Forests became charged with the cost of the alterations, to an undefined amount certainly, because Parliament doubtless relied on the statement of the Right Honourable Gentleman, that the expenses might not be less than 200,000*l.*, and inferred thence that they were decidedly not to exceed that sum. It came to pass, however, that the house outgrew its means, and the Woods and Forests at the rate of 70,000*l.* a-year, proved inadequate to its quick demands; in this strait, Ministers looked about them for resource, and took pattern by Mr. Huntingdon. That godly example, when in great lack of a change of linen, invoked the drapery of heaven, "and lo!" said he, "after my prayers, I found a miraculous store of linen hanging out on a hedge." This timely supply he was pleased to style a Godsend, tracing it from the hedge not to the nearest laundry, but to the hand of Providence. In like manner Ministers, in want of present means for their master's house, espied a sum of half a million, first applicable by treaty to the satisfaction of British claims on France, and these liquidated the surplus applicable by Act of Parliament to public purposes. This sum was at once seen to be a Godsend. The pious Huntingdon could not have more clearly perceived the divine nature of the resource than did our Liverpool, Canning, &c.; and half of it that is, a quarter of a million, was made over to the exigencies of Buckingham House—a sum exceeding by one-fifth the first extreme estimate of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.* Now as Lord Liverpool was a pious man, it is somewhat odd that he never made or caused to be made any mention or acknowledgment of this Godsend in the House of Commons; and but for the accidental researches of the Finance Committee, it is more than probable that the divine favour would have been preserved as secret as a deed of charity. It was treated indeed rather as a fairy favour, which turns to mischief the moment it is disclosed.

The matter has been defended in the House of Commons with an impudence befitting the emergency, but the general opinion is expressed in the adopted words of Mr. Stanley, that it has been "a disingenuous, shuffling, and underhand proceeding," and the vindication of Mr. Herries was in exact keeping with the merits of the subject. He says, that the Compensation Fund was applicable to public purposes approved by Parliament, after the satisfaction of claims that the palace was a public purpose approved by Parliament; *ergo*, the fund was applicable to it. The sum, it is to be observed, so disposed of exceeded the amount originally contemplated by Parliament, and therefore could not be comprehended in the design of the Acts; and further, there is every reason for supposing that, but for accident, it would never have been accounted for, or at all event its appropriation had a tendency to encourage profusion, by leaving the money regularly assigned to the purpose to which it was irregularly applied open to other uses. We must remark, moreover, that the very nature of the fund should have forbad any questionable liberties. It was dedicated to the demands of justice; and the disposal of it while the shadow of a claim could by possibility lie upon it, should surely have been scrupulously abstained from. To give the reversion where there is the adjudication, seems a sufficiently delicate matter; but to give the enjoyment of the reversion in anticipation of the right to it, is a proceeding of a more ugly character. Justice doubtless would have been done in any case, but the appearance of motives for injustice should be avoided.

To the pretence that the money was lent, we think it unnecessary to glance. One flimsy ingredient in the apologetic argument we observe is, that it was not raised in this country! No, but it was paid over to this country in compensation for the loss of capital raised in this country, and belonging, not to the British Crown, but to British subjects.

Much has been said of the characters of the Ministers committed in this affair, and the argument *ad misericordiam* has been put in every form of which the occasion was susceptible; the changes of appeals to confidence or forbearance having been rung on the names of Canning, Liverpool, and Goderich, a regard for some one of whom is to be found in every rank and file in the House. What these parties thought of the quality of the action under the [illegible] is vain now to inquire; but we are inclined to [illegible] the commission of it to that which must always be a cause of weakness or worse in our state—the desire to please, nay, the necessity of pleasing a Master, whose pleasure may not always lie in a direction reconcilable with the strict course of duty. Ministers must *humour*, or lose their favour, their objects, and their places. The King of England delegates his power to his Ministers, and has little to do but to be magnificent and happy for the honour of the country. With the credit or discredit of affairs of business he is in no way indentified; and consequently, when unlucky occasion arises, a gratification will be grasped at the cost of any subsequent opinion which may attach to the ministers to it.

We subjoin the following excellent remarks of the *Chronicle* on Mr. Peel's jesuitical defence of the Job:—

"If blame be attached anywhere, he said it was to the House of Commons, which of all parties, ought to be most reluctant in arriving at a condemnation of others." And how did he show this? When out of the sum obtained as an indemnity one million was appropriated by the Crown without the interference of Parliament, as a reward to the British Army, the subject "was brought under the consideration of the House by the eminent Member for Knaresborough Sir J. Mackintosh) who moved several Resolutions distinctly refering to the power of the Crown to appropriate money without the consent of Parliament, as having 'a tendency to impair the value of the exclusive privilege of the Common House of Parliament to grant Supplies to the Crown.' Mr. Canning and Lord Liverpool well knew that these Resolutions had been rejected by the carrying the previous question; and yet the House of Commons after coming to such a decision, now turns round on Mr. Canning & Lord Liverpool, and would inflict a public censure upon them for doing that which it was voted they had a perfect right to do." This is a counterpart to the story of the Devil in the Legend, tempting a man to sin, and then upbraiding him for having thereby cut himself off from all hope of salvation. Ministers having succeeded in dragging the House of Commons through the dirt in one case is a sufficient reason for the House never returning to a better course? In like manner, we suppose, the Majority of Monday night will be deemed a justification of a fresh piece of fraud, may be kissed in the bar of the House of Commons ever returning to a proper sense of duty. This objurgation of the House is exceedingly amusing. How could Mr. Peel, after getting the better of the virtue of the Honorable House, reproach it with its frailty in this cruel manner?

* We cope these words from the Debates, struck by a rigour beyond the law of grammar.

AFFAIRS OF PORTUGAL.

A London letter, received by the last packet and of a highly political character, furnishes some explanations respecting the discovery of the noted London Correspondence, much more illustrative than any thing we have yet seen or heard. It seems that Sir Frederick Lamb, in one of his conferences with the Duke de Cadaval, Miguel's Prime Minister, and now his most decided partisan, entered into a warm discussion on the Regent's conduct, pointing out the serious consequences which his persisting in it would have on the existing relations between the country which he stood there to represent and Portugal. Words got very high, when the Duke, whose blood, it seems, was up, very plainly told our Minister, that he considered his late protests and remonstrances in no other, point of view than as the act of an individual unauthorised, eating impolitically and [illegible] tion to the real interests of Great Britain. [illegible] plete altercation is said to have ensued [illegible] midst of which, it is added, the Duke, in a furious rage went to his desk, seized a [illegible] and trembling with anger, in the most violent and theatrical attitude, held it out to the [illegible] nished diplomatist, and said, 'There! look—[illegible] read, and see what our real friends in England tell us!'

The perusal of the contents of this mysterious letter, it is stated, excited extreme astonishment in one who considered himself as the only organ of the British Cabinet in Portugal; and it is further reported that the hand-writting was ascertained, notwithstanding the signature was carefully concealed by the favoured and elated Lisbon correspondent. Some indiscretions on the part of the Queen-mother, and a little comparing of notes in another quarter, a matter by no means difficult in the Portuguese capital when women are concerned and money at command, fixed the fact on the individual previously surmised; and it is roundly and confidently asserted—nay, it is repeated, as if any circumstance was in no way disguised by one of the parties, that a formal complaint and a full explanation of the whole affair were transmitted to Lord Dudley, and by him received before he left office.

* The expense are now rated at 800,000*l.* ! ! !

A singular circumstance took place on Saturday evening, which has not been noticed in any of the daily papers. On the morning of that day, Madame Buonaparte Wyse, who is at present residing at an hotel at the west end of the town, ordered her carriage early, and proceeded to the Horticultural Society's Garden. There she met Prince Pucklar Muskau, with whom she walked about for some time, and appeared to enjoy every thing with great zest. At seven o'clock Madame Wyse left the Garden and proceeded direct to London. On alighting from her carriage, she dismissed the coachman for the night, saying, she would not go out any more. About nine o'clock, however the servants were surprised at a hackney-coach being ordered, into which the Lady got, ordering the coachman to drive to the Green-Park. Arrived at the gate, the coachman was paid his fare; and the lady entered into the Park and forthwith flung herself into the river. Providentially, however, a gentleman who was passing on the instant, heard the splash, and seeing a cloak on the bank, plunged in and rescued the lady, in all probability, from a watery grave. She now soon became sensible; and on her declaring her name and address, she was conveyed in safety home. The husband of Madame Buonaparte Wyse is at present at his mansion in Ireland. It is a matter of notoriety, however, that their happiness has not been uniform or uninterrupted.

THE BULL IN THE CHINA-SHOP.

——Volut *Dux* Taurus.—*Stat. Theb* 2, 323.

Come list and hear, how I chanc'd to pop
On a sight most rare and strange to see;—
I saw a Bull in a China-shop,
And an Irish Bull, to boot, was he.

Thinks I, "I'll stop and watch the sport;"
For I felt, I own, a strong ambition
To know how Bulls themselves comport,
When plac'd, as 'twere, in "a false position."

And soon I saw, as he roll'd his eye,
How the lovers of china felt alarm:
Though some bull-fanciers, standing by,
Said, "Never you fear—he'll do no harm:

"'Tis a beast, uncommon just and fair,
"And, though but little of crockery knowing,
"Respect all *that-'ere* sort of ware
"As much as any Bull that's going."

Meanwhile, the animal stump'd about
Wherever his hoof a footing found;
Which is rather a ticklish thing, no doubt,
Where cups and saucers are lying around;

And nice little images there too lay
Of Justice, Freedom, and such little matters,—
Brittle affaires, that will soon give way,
When the hoof of a Bull among them clatters.

At first, old Taurus, shy of the ware,
And only wondering how the devil he
(Like the Doge in France) got there,
Treated the gimcracks rather civilly;—

Merely amusing the mob and himself
Now snuffing at one thing, now at another;
And tossing some delicate *Roman* delf,
In sport, from one of his horns to t'other.

At length, however, the beast began
To feel *at home*—and I need'nt say
What ills await poor mortal man,
When Bulls in China-shops "have their own way."

First, *this* went crash—then, smash went *that*,
As the spunk of the noble brute increases;—
A whisk of his tail laid Freedom flat,
And his hoof knoc'd Justice all to pieces.

Till, lo, at length, 'twixt tail and [illegible]
Such a deuce of a clatter round me [illegible]
That, feeling I wasn't *myself* bull-proof,
And, alarm'd for the fate of my bones—I woke.

Yes, woke,—for it's all but a dream I've said—
I had gone to sleep on an indigestion,
And bother'd my head, ere going to bed,
With W—n's Speech on the Catholic Question.

The Times, July 8.

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